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Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur

Budget for the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017

Report of the Secretary-General

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Summary

The present report contains the budget for the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, which amounts to $1,098,463,100.

The budget provides for the deployment of 147 military observers, 15,698 military contingent personnel, 1,583 United Nations police officers, 1,820 formed police personnel, 884 international staff, 2,285 national staff, 167 United Nations Volunteers and 6 Government-provided personnel, including temporary positions.

The total resource requirements for UNAMID for the financial period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 have been linked to the Operation's objective through a number of results-based frameworks, organized according to components, which have been aligned with the key priorities endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 2148 (2014) and reiterated further in its resolution 2228 (2015), those being: (a) support to the mediation process; (b) protection of civilians; (c) support to the mediation of community conflict; and (d) support. The human resources of the Operation in terms of the number of personnel have been attributed to the individual components, with the exception of the Operation's executive direction and management, which can be attributed to the Operation as a whole.

The explanations of variances in resource levels, both human resources and financial resources, have been linked, where applicable, to specific outputs planned by the Operation.

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July to 30 June.)

Category	*Expenditures (2014/15)*	*Apportionment[a] (2015/16)*	*Cost estimates (2016/17)*	*Variance*	
				Amount	*Percentage*
Military and police personnel	557 897.9	551 521.6	604 386.4	52 864.8	9.6
Civilian personnel	289 856.5	278 085.2	260 660.9	(17 424.3)	(6.3)
Operational costs	241 310.9	272 557.9	233 415.8	(39 142.1)	(14.4)
Gross requirements	**1 089 065.3**	**1 102 164.7**	**1 098 463.1**	**(3 701.6)**	**(0.3)**
Staff assessment income	24 339.8	23 968.5	24 659.0	690.5	2.9
Net requirements	**1 064 725.5**	**1 078 196.2**	**1 073 804.1**	**(4 392.1)**	**(0.4)**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–	–
Total requirements	**1 089 065.3**	**1 102 164.7**	**1 098 463.1**	**(3 701.6)**	**(0.3)**

[a] Includes financial resources for 104 posts, including 41 international posts (1 D-1, 2 P-5, 6 P-4, 8 P-3, 1 P-2 and 23 Field Service) and 63 national posts (7 National Professional Officer and 56 national General Service) and operational costs in respect of the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, which were included in the approved budget for the 2015/16 period. For the 2016/17 period, these requirements are reflected in the proposed budget for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 69/307.

Human resources[a]

	Military observers	*Military contingents*	*United Nations police*	*Formed police units*	*International staff*	*National staff*[b]	*Temporary positions*[c]	*United Nations Volunteers*	*Government-provided personnel*	*Total*
Executive direction and management										
Approved 2015/16	–	–	–	–	64	28	–	1	–	**93**
Proposed 2016/17	–	–	–	–	64	28	–	1	–	**93**
Components										
Support to the mediation process										
Approved 2015/16	–	–	–	–	54	78	1	1	–	**134**
Proposed 2016/17	–	–	–	–	54	78	–	1	–	**133**
Protection of civilians										
Approved 2015/16	147	15 698	1 583	1 820	105	102	–	13	6	**19 474**
Proposed 2016/17	147	15 698	1 583	1 820	103	102	–	13	6	**19 472**
Support to the mediation of community conflict										
Approved 2015/16	–	–	–	–	39	75	–	9	–	**123**
Proposed 2016/17	–	–	–	–	39	75	–	9	–	**123**
Support										
Approved 2015/16	–	–	–	–	667	1 923	98	143	–	**2 831**
Proposed 2016/17	–	–	–	–	607	1 922	97	143	–	**2 769**
Total										
Approved 2015/16[d]	147	15 698	1 583	1 820	929	2 206	99	167	6	**22 655**
Proposed 2016/17	147	15 698	1 583	1 820	867	2 205	97	167	6	**22 590**
Net change	–	–	–	–	**(62)**	**(1)**	**(2)**	–	–	**(65)**

[a] Represents highest level of authorized/proposed strength.
[b] Includes National Professional Officers and national General Service staff.
[c] Funded under general temporary assistance.
[d] Excludes 104 posts in respect of the Regional Service Centre, Entebbe.

A classification exercise of previously unclassified posts was conducted for all missions and service centres during the 2015/16 period. The results of that exercise are reflected in the present budget report to the extent that any posts were classified at a different level (upward or downward).

The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in section IV of the present report.

I. Mandate and planned results

A. Overall

1. The mandate of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1769 (2007). The most recent extension of the mandate was authorized by the Council in its resolution 2228 (2015) by which the Council extended the mandate until 30 June 2016.

2. The Operation is mandated to help the Security Council achieve an overall objective, namely, a lasting political solution and sustained security in Darfur.

3. Within the context of this overall objective, UNAMID will, during the budget period, contribute to a number of expected accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below. These frameworks are organized according to components: (a) support to the mediation process; (b) protection of civilians; (c) support to the mediation of community conflict; and (d) support, which are derived from the mandate of the Operation. Concurrently, and pursuant to the request by the Security Council, in its resolution 2173 (2014), which was endorsed by the Council in resolution 2228 (2015), UNAMID has begun the transfer of certain tasks to the United Nations country team that are either no longer mandated or for the fulfilment of which the United Nations country team was identified as having a comparative advantage.

4. The expected accomplishments would lead to the fulfilment of the Security Council's objective within the lifetime of the Operation and the indicators of achievement show a measurement of progress towards such accomplishments during the budget period. The human resources of UNAMID in terms of the number of personnel have been attributed to the individual components, with the exception of the Operation's executive direction and management, which can be attributed to the Operation as a whole. Variances in the number of personnel, compared with those presented in the 2015/16 budget, including proposed staffing actions, have been explained under the respective components.

5. UNAMID is organized into five sectors reflecting the five Darfur States, with leadership and direction throughout the mission area provided by its headquarters in El Fasher. Five sector offices, located in El Fasher, Nyala, El Geneina, Zalingei and El Daein, supervise and coordinate operations in North Darfur, South Darfur, West Darfur, Central Darfur and East Darfur States, respectively. The heads of the sector offices report directly to the Joint Special Representative. The Operation also has established offices outside Darfur, namely, the Khartoum Liaison Office and the Joint Support and Coordination Mechanism in Addis Ababa. Personnel from the military and police components maintain close liaison, communication and coordination with the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) and the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA), as appropriate to their respective mandates.

6. The Operation has its headquarters in El Fasher, and is headed by the Joint Special Representative of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, at the level of Under-Secretary-General. The Joint Special Representative is assisted by a Deputy Joint Special Representative of the Secretary-General (Political) and a Deputy Joint Special Representative of the Secretary-General (Protection), both at the level of Assistant Secretary-General.

Military operations are headed by a Force Commander at the Assistant Secretary-General level and a Deputy Force Commander at the D-2 level, while a Police Commissioner, also at the D-2 level, heads the Police Division along with a Deputy Police Commissioner at the D-1 level. The overall management of UNAMID is carried out on the basis of United Nations standards, principles and established practices. Backstopping and command and control structures for the Operation are provided by the United Nations. All command and control structures and the main offices of the Operation are located in Darfur.

B. Planning assumptions and mission support initiatives

7. UNAMID will continue to support the efforts of the Joint Special Representative by providing technical advice on political developments and the mediation process towards an inclusive peace process on the basis of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur and the implementation of this and any subsequent protocols/agreements. The Operation will support the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur through the facilitation of meetings of its key mechanisms, such as the Implementation Follow-up Committee, the Ceasefire Commission and the Joint Commission, and will continue to provide updates on political developments to the African Union, United Nations Headquarters, UNAMID partners and the humanitarian community aimed at enhancing situational awareness. It will continue to provide both technical and logistical support towards the completion of the conduct of the Darfur internal dialogue and consultations to increase local ownership of the peace process. Through the Ceasefire Commission and the Joint Commission, UNAMID will continue to monitor, observe and report on compliance with ceasefire and security arrangements established under the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur as well as the security situation along the Chad-Sudan and Sudan-South Sudan border areas.

8. The protection of civilians remains the core mission mandate of UNAMID. During the 2016/17 period, the Operation's substantive components will continue to work jointly on the implementation and operationalization of the revised protection of civilians strategy to build upon areas of expanded coordination, information-sharing and associated early warning. This is expected to result in a more seamless implementation of the Operation's protection of civilians mandate across components, sections and with United Nations country team partners, including the strategic, geographical and operational prioritization of protection threats in Darfur with a strong emphasis on early warning and response at the team site and sector levels. This will include coordination, advisory and information-sharing Operation-wide on the protection of civilians horizontally across UNAMID components and sections, vertically to senior mission leadership and to field-level sector offices and team sites, and with the United Nations country team/humanitarian country team. The coordination mechanisms for the protection of civilians will continue to include the Joint Protection Group at the mission headquarters and sector levels, as well as early warning mechanisms at the mission headquarters and field levels. The strengthening of established UNAMID-United Nations country team coordination structures will also be prioritized to maximize the collective and individual impact of United Nations agencies and UNAMID protection and humanitarian efforts and activities in Darfur. In line with the revised protection of civilians strategy, the Operation will continue to work closely with the Office for the Coordination of

Humanitarian Affairs to ensure the expansion into all States/sectors of civil-military coordination forums to strengthen the coordination of logistics and security support to humanitarian operations in Darfur. Activities in support of physical protection will continue to include presence and patrolling in civilian areas, particularly in and around internally displaced persons camps, markets and villages, thereby also ensuring area security for the conduct of protection and humanitarian activities. Further, the Operation will work in an integrated manner at the team-site level to foster closer interaction with local community members and increase early warning and early response capacity in the deep field, including through the ongoing establishment of integrated field protection teams. Such interaction will help to inform the provision of targeted patrols by military and formed police units in relation to the needs of the most vulnerable civilians, while undertaking livelihood activities, including farming and the collection of firewood and grass.

9. UNAMID will continue to monitor, investigate and document human rights violations and abuses, and advocate with the Government of the Sudan authorities on human rights issues of concern, including sexual and gender-based violence, with a view to strengthening its human rights protection of civilians strategy and provide information for early warning responses. It will also continue to monitor compliance with international and regional human rights commitments by the Government of the Sudan in the administration of justice, address impunity for human rights violations and abuses, build the human rights capacity of both State and non-State institutions and facilitate the work of the United Nations and African Union human rights special procedure mandate holders (the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan, including Darfur; and the African Union Human Rights Country Mandate Holder for the Sudan). Efforts at mainstreaming human rights will be sustained in peace and political processes and humanitarian assistance pertaining to Darfur.

10. UNAMID will continue to engage the Government of the Sudan to support the operationalization of the transitional justice mechanisms of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, including the Special Court for Darfur Crimes, to provide for accountability and access to justice for victims of human rights abuses. It will support the re-establishment of the criminal justice chain (police, prosecutors, judiciary and prisons) in priority areas where the return of displaced populations is anticipated. UNAMID will work in close collaboration with the federal Judiciary Training Institute and the State judiciary authorities to support local-level conflict resolution mechanisms, including the rural courts, through continued capacity-building for rural court judges to prevent and mediate community conflict over resources. The Operation will continue to work with the Government of the Sudan to be accountable and operate in accordance with international standards through the implementation of the five-year strategic plan (2014-2018), to reform the prison system in Darfur. UNAMID will continue to co-chair the United Nations Rule of Law Coordination Group for Darfur to monitor the implementation of the United Nations joint programme and the transition plan for the rule of law area.

11. UNAMID will continue to follow up on the implementation of the 11 Security Council resolutions on children and armed conflict in Darfur and engage in dialogue with armed forces and armed groups to secure their commitment to time-bound action plans to end the recruitment and use of child soldiers and other grave violations against children.

12. UNAMID will also continue to provide technical mine action advice, coordination and operational capacity to support the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur process and the protection of civilians. The activities will include survey, accreditation, marking, clearance, explosive ordnance disposal, reinforcement of national capacities and explosive remnants of war risk education.

13. Intercommunal conflicts are one of the major causes for the high fatalities and new displacement in Darfur. As one of the strategic priorities of the mission, UNAMID will continue to empower national capacities and build upon the existing capacities of community and State actors as well as local mechanisms such as the *ajaweed* and the *judiya* (traditional mediators and mediation) and the Peaceful Coexistence and Agricultural Protection Committees, to mediate for peaceful resolution of conflicts and foster reconciliation. Specifically, the Operation will continue to focus on early warning and prevention of conflicts, capacity-building of the local stakeholders and efforts to address the root causes of conflicts, in collaboration with the United Nations country team and other partners.

14. In collaboration with the United Nations country team in the Sudan, UNAMID will continue to support the Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission and the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission in the planning and implementation of a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme for former combatants, taking into account the special needs of women and children associated with the armed forces and armed groups. The Operation will also continue the implementation of complementary measures to address youth vulnerable for recruitment into armed movements and groups under the scheme of community-based labour-intensive projects in selected communities across Darfur to strengthen community security, promote broader community stabilization and enhanced durable solutions in addressing the root causes of the Darfur conflict. The operation will also support the capacity-building of local institutions engaged with low-intensity conflict and community peacebuilding initiatives for strengthening community cohesion and reducing the prevalence of arms and criminal gangs in remote communities across Darfur.

15. UNAMID will continue to implement the appropriate configuration of its organizational structure and reporting lines of its civilian staff to enhance the Operation's flexibility to respond to the evolving situation on the ground and align the Mission Support Division to the principles of the global field support strategy. The 2016/17 budget proposal incorporates the proposed abolishment of 65 posts and positions and the reclassification of six P-2 posts to Field Service posts. UNAMID is also proposing the conversion of nine Field Service posts to national General Service posts, which reflects the Operation's efforts to develop and build the capacity of the national staff to assume more challenging roles in the future, as part of the national capacity-development programme.

16. It will be recalled that the General Assembly, in its resolution 69/307, decided that for the 2016/17 period resource requirements for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe should be presented in a budget proposal to be charged against the missions that the Centre supports. Accordingly, the present budget report for UNAMID does not include resource requirements for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe.

17. The Operation will continue to place heavy reliance on air operations to provide transportation of personnel and logistics across Darfur, owing to poor road infrastructure, difficult terrain and a volatile security environment. The Operation

will continue to maintain and operate 5 fixed-wing aircraft and 19 rotary-wing aircraft, including 15 civilian helicopters and 4 medium-utility military helicopters, which reflects the reduction of 2 rotary-wing aircraft compared with the 2015/16 period.

18. Regarding information and telecommunications technology, UNAMID will continue to focus on the consolidation and stabilization of existing systems to support organization-wide enterprise resources, such as the Field Support Suite and Umoja. Thus, the Operation will continue to provide reliable and continuous information and communications technologies and geographic information system services, as well as ensuring that adequate security measures are put in place to mitigate against both physical threats and cyberthreats.

19. In line with initiatives related to the centralization of services and lightening the footprint through which the United Nations Global Service Centre serves as the gateway for all global voice, video and data systems as well as hosting critical enterprise systems, providing high speed links that ensure solid connectivity to missions will be critical. Since reliable local service providers are not currently available to meet the Operation's bandwidth requirements through fibre-optic technology, UNAMID will explore the possibility of implementing the first phase of a cost-effective and low-latency satellite-based system that is being piloted in some missions in the eastern African region.

20. During the 2016/17 period, UNAMID plans to acquire 16 heavy duty generators consisting of seven 750KVA generators and nine 500KVA generators to replace existing unserviceable generators and those that have reached the end of their useful life and the continued use of which would be viewed as a safety risk. These new generators will enable UNAMID to upgrade the central power stations in all five sectors and provide electricity supply to critical and sensitive communications and information technology equipment. It is expected that these generators will contribute to the reduction of overall fuel consumption through synchronized and automated generator power stations.

21. UNAMID also plans to replace five water and sewage trucks used to transport drinking/bulk water and sewage for disposal. The vehicles proposed for replacement have reached their useful life expectancy; overall structural deterioration attributed to rugged terrain and harsh weather conditions have resulted in damages to the vehicles beyond economical repair. UNAMID proposes to also replace six trucks of various categories during the 2016/17 period to enable the transport of heavy duty equipment.

C. Regional mission cooperation

22. The Joint Special Representative will continue to maintain communication, including through visits and periodic meetings, with the heads of other missions in the region, particularly, the United Nations Office to the African Union, UNMISS and UNISFA, to ensure complementarity of efforts. UNMISS, UNISFA and UNAMID will continue to have monthly meetings through teleconferencing and face-to-face meetings on a quarterly basis to harmonize operations in the area of information-sharing and coordination. The Security Council, in its resolution 2024 (2011), mandated UNISFA to support the operations of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, and UNAMID and UNMISS will continue to provide

support for this effort. The Operation's Joint Mission Analysis Centre will continue to hold meetings twice a year with counterparts in UNMISS, UNISFA, the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic to assess and analyse cross-border issues, with a view to ensuring a common understanding of the political and security situation as it affects Darfur, regional security and the functions of the United Nations. Within existing capacities, the Operation will share with other missions in the region and with United Nations Headquarters, information regarding the Lord's Resistance Army.

23. The Operation will continue to work closely with bilateral and multilateral donors, embassies and the Government of Qatar to increase fundraising for humanitarian action, the return and reintegration of displaced populations and the transition to post-conflict recovery and reconstruction in Darfur.

24. The Operation will engage international stakeholders, including members of the African Union Peace and Security Council, the African Union Commission, the special envoys of the permanent members of the Security Council and the European Union, and other key stakeholders based in Addis Ababa, to facilitate the provision of support and contributions to UNAMID operations and the Darfur peace process.

25. The Joint Support and Coordination Mechanism in Addis Ababa will continue to provide advice and support to the African Union Commission for the resolution of strategic and operational challenges and to facilitate information-sharing, communication and coordination between the United Nations, the African Union and troop- and police-contributing countries on issues related to UNAMID operations.

26. The Regional Service Centre in Entebbe will continue to provide its client missions, including UNAMID, with regional support in the areas of on-boarding and separation, benefits and payroll, vendor payments, entitlement and official travel, claims processing (such as education grants and reimbursement for mission-related travel), cashier services, training and conference services, transport and movement control and information technology services.

D. Partnerships and country team coordination

27. The UNAMID-United Nations country team integrated strategic framework for 2014-2016 was developed with the objective of achieving an overarching strategy for the United Nations role in the stabilization and consolidation of peace in Darfur. The framework will continue to be the principal mechanism for planning, implementing and monitoring joint UNAMID and United Nations country team initiatives. It focuses on the three strategic priorities endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 2148 (2014). The implementation, monitoring and reporting of the framework is undertaken through three joint structures: (a) the senior leadership level that provides strategic direction and decision-making on key issues of concern in Darfur; (b) the Joint Coordination Team that provides overall coordination and reporting of implementation progress; and (c) the thematic working groups that develop and manage detailed plans and strategies for delivering the priority outcomes, track progress and identify issues requiring guidance or intervention by senior managers. Updates on the integrated strategic framework are provided during the bimonthly meetings of the UNAMID and the country team.

28. Pursuant to Security Council resolutions 2173 (2014) and 2228 (2015), UNAMID and the United Nations country team commenced the development of an operational plan for the gradual and phased transfer of certain tasks to the country team, following the revision of the Operation's priorities. The requisite joint coordination mechanisms were established for the purpose of monitoring and implementing both the transfer process and the integrated strategic framework for the cooperation between UNAMID and the United Nations country team for 2014-2016. Work on the operational plan was divided into three phases: (a) the enumeration of the Operation's mandated activities that would be carried out jointly or transferred to the country team; (b) the identification of the requirements necessary for the transfer (including financial, human resources, existence of non-governmental organization partners, security conditions and government cooperation, among others); (c) and the development of a corresponding timetable.

29. UNAMID and the United Nations country team have enumerated the specific tasks and completed the first phase of the process. In this context and pursuant to Security Council resolution 2228 (2015), they have also established a coordination mechanism for the rule of law under the Global Focal Point umbrella, which will guide their joint activities in the police, justice and corrections sectors. The Operation progressed in transferring tasks to the United Nations country team in the area of access to justice and support to the coordination of national rule of law actors. A further transfer of mandated tasks, initially through joint programming, will proceed within the United Nations joint rule of law programme for Darfur, established under the Global Focal Point for Police, Justice and Corrections.

30. Through the Rule of Law Coordination Group for Darfur, UNAMID and the United Nations country team will continue to enhance the coherence of United Nations rule of law interventions in Darfur and facilitate a smooth transition of tasks in line with Security Council resolution 2228 (2015). Agreed priorities under the joint rule of law programme for Darfur will focus on assisting authorities in reinforcing the criminal justice chain in those geographical priority areas, where armed conflict ceased and in which early recovery and return is likely to happen. The Rule of Law Coordination Group is co-chaired by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UNAMID, and is composed of all relevant UNAMID components and United Nations country team entities.

31. The Operation will continue to focus on effective coordination between its police component and the United Nations country team Joint Programme Planning and Implementation Section in supporting the Bridge and Inception Project for the promotion of the rule of law and access to justice in the Sudan on police-related matters. It will engage the United Nations country team to develop a plan to transfer its activities on institutional development and capacity-building of the Government of the Sudan police.

32. Activities related to advocacy and capacity-building for the Government on the prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence and gender mainstreaming, which were gradually discontinued by the Operation, in line with the UNAMID strategic review of 2014, are in the process of being fully taken over by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), respectively. The next phase of the process, namely the identification of necessary requirements, including funding options and modalities for the transfer, was completed by

November 2015. The identification of necessary requirements and the following tasks were handed over to UNFPA and are currently under implementation: coordination of the 16 days of activism against gender violence; supporting women's centres in internally displaced persons camps; women's protection networks through capacity-building on the prevention of and response to sexual and gender violence; organizing training sessions, workshops and seminars prevention and response targeting security sector actors (Government of the Sudan police, military, judges, prosecutors and State ministry officials); conducting assessment missions, together with United Nations agencies and other partners, to identify gaps and provide recommendations; and the provision of technical support to the State committee to combat violence against women and children and advocate for the implementation of the national action plan to combat violence against women. However, UN-Women continues to face resource and capacity challenges. With the lack of funding and personnel, their office was closed in Darfur. These challenges have hindered the ability of UN-Women to roll out and implement the transitioned activities.

33. Consultation and coordination with the United Nations country team and other international and non-governmental actors will continue to be carried out Operation-wide through the integrated strategic framework mechanisms, including the integrated strategic framework technical working groups, as co-chair of the thematic working group on protection of civilians, and in co-drafting the progress reports on the integrated strategic framework for all three thematic working groups. Cooperation with the United Nations country team will also continue through the Darfur Protection Cluster.

34. Through the integrated strategic framework for Darfur, coordination mechanisms and the working groups on the implementation of Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, the UNAMID Ordnance Disposal Office will maintain close liaison and coordination with the United Nations country team, national implementing partners, UNAMID sections and other humanitarian partners in the areas of protection of civilians and capacity-building.

35. High-level joint meetings of UNAMID and the United Nations country team are anticipated to continue bimonthly during the 2016/17 period, given the level of continued cooperation expected between UNAMID and United Nations country team in terms of joint programming, the integrated strategic framework, and the eventual handover by UNAMID of those activities for which the United Nations country team has a comparative advantage. The UNAMID Protection of Civilians Section will continue to support these meetings and work closely with the United Nations country team/humanitarian country team in this regard.

36. The protection of civilians coordination mechanisms operation-wide will continue to include the Joint Protection Group at mission headquarters and at the sector level, as well as the early warning mechanisms at mission headquarters and the field level, such as the Joint Operations Centre, as contained within the current protection of civilians strategy. All mechanisms are expected to be fully implemented and operational during the 2016/17 period. This is expected to result in a more seamless implementation of the Operation's protection of civilians mandate across components, sections and with United Nations country team partners, including the strategic, geographical and operational prioritization of protection threats in the

Darfur region, with a strong emphasis on early warning and response at the team site and sector levels.

37. Although UNAMID is not a structurally integrated mission, the Operation will continue to strengthen the established UNAMID and United Nations country team coordination structures so as to maximize the collective and individual impact of United Nations activities in Darfur, with United Nations protection, humanitarian and recovery efforts at the national, regional and State levels. UNAMID will continue to act as the main mission interface with the United Nations country team/humanitarian country team in terms of the facilitation of logistical assistance in support of the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Operationally, UNAMID will continue to co-chair and act as the secretariat of the Joint Protection Group at mission headquarters, and at the sector level will play a key coordination, advisory and secretarial role for the Sector Joint Protection Group in support of the Heads of Office. The Operation will also continue to participate in State and sector protection cluster working groups, return and reintegration working groups, as well as meetings on State-level cluster and sector coordination.

38. In line with the revised protection of civilians strategy, the Operation will continue to coordinate, together with the United Nations country team at the mission headquarters, sector and team site levels, the development and implementation of State protection action plans that identify priority areas, threats and planned responses to incidents relating to the protection of civilians. In addition, UNAMID will work closely with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to ensure that the civil-military field coordination forums at the State and sector levels are enhanced and held regularly to increase interaction and promote consensus on the provision of necessary support to humanitarian actors.

39. UNAMID will continue its coordination meetings with UN-Women and UNFPA to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of operations and avoid duplication of efforts. The monthly meetings will provide forums for joint planning on the shared outputs as well as information-sharing.

E. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

40. With a view to facilitating the presentation of proposed changes in human resources, six categories of possible action with respect to staffing have been identified. A definition of the terminology with respect to the six categories is contained in annex I.A to the present report.

Executive direction and management

41. Overall mission direction and management are provided by the Office of the Joint Special Representative of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission and the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Under the Office of the Joint Special Representative is the Office of the Mission Chief of Staff, which includes the Best Practices and Strategic Planning Units, the Joint Operations Centre and the Joint Mission Analysis Centre. The Offices of the Deputy Joint Special Representatives and the Office of Legal Affairs are also included under executive direction and management, since outputs related to their responsibilities are reflected in more than one framework component.

42. Executive direction and management will ensure the implementation of the mandate provided by the Security Council in accordance with the logistical, financial and administrative principles of the United Nations, and will pursue policies aimed at enhancing collaboration with other United Nations entities to promote a "One United Nations" approach to peacebuilding, recovery and reconstruction of Darfur. It will also ensure the welfare, safety and security of all United Nations staff and property throughout the Operation's area of responsibility. UNAMID executive direction and management will support the African Union High-level Implementation Panel and the Implementation Follow-up Commission of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur in efforts to address, in a comprehensive and inclusive manner, the challenges of peace, justice and reconciliation in Darfur.

Table 1
Human resources: executive direction and management

	International staff								
	USG-ASG	*D-2-D-1*	*P-5-P-4*	*P-3-P-2*	*Field Service*	***Subtotal***	*National staff*[a]	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Office of the Joint Special Representative of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission and the Secretary-General									
Approved posts 2015/16	1	5	2	7	5	**20**	9	–	**29**
Proposed posts 2016/17	1	5	2	7	5	**20**	9	–	**29**
Net change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Office of the Chief of Staff									
Approved posts 2015/16	–	1	4	2	2	**9**	4	1	**14**
Proposed posts 2016/17	–	1	4	2	2	**9**	4	1	**14**
Net change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Office of Legal Affairs									
Approved posts 2015/16	–	–	2	2	1	**5**	4	–	**9**
Proposed posts 2016/17	–	–	2	2	1	**5**	4	–	**9**
Net change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Joint Operations Centre									
Approved posts 2015/16	–	–	6	6	1	**13**	3	–	**16**
Proposed posts 2016/17	–	–	6	6	1	**13**	3	–	**16**
Net change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Joint Mission Analysis Centre									
Approved posts 2015/16	–	–	3	2	–	**5**	3	–	**8**
Proposed posts 2016/17	–	–	3	2	–	**5**	3	–	**8**
Net change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

	International staff						National staff[a]	United Nations Volunteers	Total
	USG-ASG	D-2-D-1	P-5-P-4	P-3-P-2	Field Service	Subtotal			
Office of the Deputy Joint Special Representative (Political)									
Approved posts 2015/16	1	–	3	1	2	7	2	–	9
Proposed posts 2016/17	1	–	3	1	2	7	2	–	9
Net change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Office of the Deputy Joint Special Representative (Protection)									
Approved posts 2015/16	1	–	2	1	1	5	3	–	8
Proposed posts 2016/17	1	–	2	1	1	5	3	–	8
Net change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total									
Approved 2015/16	3	6	22	21	12	64	28	1	93
Proposed 2016/17	3	6	22	21	12	64	28	1	93
Net change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[a] Includes National Professional Officers and national General Service staff.

Component 1: support to the mediation process

43. The peace process component encompasses activities to support the parties in the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur and any subsequent agreements, as appropriate, and in working with the African Union High-Level Implementation Panel, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan as well as regional and international partners to support the parties in their efforts to achieve an inclusive and comprehensive peace process. In this regard, the Operation will continue to collaborate with key United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, as well as local and international partners, to facilitate collective efforts in developing the modalities and mechanisms necessary to ensure a functioning Darfur Regional Authority. The Operation will continue to help in ensuring the active engagement of Darfuri women in the political and peace processes and that their views and concerns are integral to peace negotiations and in the implementation of peace agreements. The Operation will continue to work to increase the inclusivity of the peace process among the major parties to the conflict, including in particular all non-signatory armed groups, using the Doha Document as a basis for discussion. The Operation will continue with its efforts to engage directly with government officials and non-signatory movements, encouraging them to cease hostilities and enter into negotiations towards comprehensive peace.

44. The Operation will continue to provide both technical and logistical support for the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, including the conduct of Darfur-based internal dialogue and consultation in order to increase local ownership of the peace process and promote the establishment of additional peace and reconciliation enhancement mechanisms among the people of Darfur.

45. The Operation will continue to ensure the participation of civil society organizations, traditional leaders, the native administration, internally displaced

persons and vulnerable groups such as women and youth, in the peace process and in the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur. It will continue to liaise with the Darfur Regional Authority and its different commissions and provide technical and logistical support to implement the Doha Document. The Operation will also actively engage with key stakeholders and think tanks in Khartoum so that they advocate to their political leaders for peace and security in the region.

46. The Operation will continue to refine, implement, and align its communications strategy, focusing on mediation and reconciliation efforts in the promotion of national dialogue, as well as the protection of civilians as part of the peace process. It will engage stakeholders through community outreach and a wide range of media activities, including print publications, radio programmes and audiovisual and multimedia outputs directed at civil society. The Operation will make use of soft tools such as the Operation's website, social media platforms, and radio; and will design and produce various public information products to be disseminated through more traditional forms of community outreach activities, designed to reach and involve more influencers in the Darfur civil society community as part of its mediation effort. The Operation will adopt an assertive and proactive communications approach to balance the narrative about UNAMID, and report on its achievements, making the best use of local and international news and media outlets. In the absence of an approved radio broadcasting license, the Operation will continue to explore other effective and creative communication platforms to channel its messages to different audiences, internal and external.

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
1.1 Implementation of the provisions of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur by the Darfur Regional Authority, in collaboration with the Government of the Sudan, and the inclusion of all major Darfur stakeholders in the peace process	1.1.1 Completion of negotiations, in collaboration with the African Union High-level Implementation Panel, the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan, as well as other regional and international organizations, leading to the conclusion of an all-inclusive peace agreement (2014/15: no agreement; 2015/16: no agreement; 2016/17: cessation of hostility agreement and all-inclusive peace agreement)
	1.1.2 Implementation of the provisions of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, in particular, those on power-sharing, wealth-sharing, permanent ceasefire and final security arrangements, children's concerns, internal dialogue and consultations (2014/15: 30 per cent; 2015/16: 70 per cent; 2016/17: 85 per cent)

Outputs

- Organization of monthly meetings of the Ceasefire Commission and subceasefire commissions at the sector level, to discuss issues related to violations of relevant peace agreements and security arrangements; resolve disputes between the signatory parties; and identify matters to be reported to the Joint Commission
- Organization of 6 consultative meetings with the international community and regional partners on the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur priorities and implementation challenges

- Organization of quarterly consultations with the Government of the Sudan and signatory movements, the African Union and regional and international partners on the progress of the mediation process
- Organization of 4 meetings with non-signatory armed movements to bring them on-board the peace process
- Organization of 6 meetings of UNAMID, the African Union High-level Implementation Panel and the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan on the synchronization of mediation tracks in the Sudan
- Four reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council and of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission to the African Union Peace and Security Council, on mandate implementation and the progress of the peace process
- Organization of quarterly meetings of the Implementation Follow-up Commission of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, and the production of reports to the Commission
- Organization of 2 meetings of the Joint Commission of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur and the production of reports to the Joint Commission
- Provision of support, including technical and logistical support, in the planning for and conduct of the Darfur internal dialogue and consultation process, involving dialogue and consultations at the local level leading to dialogue and consultations in the 5 States and Khartoum; 1 Darfur Diaspora consultation and 1 consultation for Darfuri refugees in Chad and neighbouring countries; and a final Darfur dialogue and consultation at the regional level as the culmination of the process
- Organization of monthly consultative meetings/forums between the Darfur Regional Authority and civil society organizations, local authorities and local community leaders, including internally displaced persons, women and youth to coordinate the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur and the Darfur Regional Authority activities at the local level
- Public information outreach campaigns to highlight the work of UNAMID, involving the dissemination of thematic and campaign information as materials and giveaways bearing key messages advocating support to the mediation process for peace in Darfur, as follows: 10 thematic workshops for internally displaced persons, youth, women's groups and community leaders; 4 debates on topics of peace as they relate to security and development; 16 cultural and theatre/drama events; 16 sports events; 16 musical events; 2 open days in collaboration with other substantive sections; 16 celebrations of United Nations-recognized international days; and 20 visits to primary and secondary schools for outreach on the UNAMID mandate
- Audio public information campaigns to highlight the work of the Operation as follows: 52 weekly 30-minute episodes of a radio serial drama; 8 live radio broadcasts of UNAMID events on Darfur State radio; 120 radio human interest news stories and features relating to the peace process broadcast in an hour, twice daily; 1 weekly 15-minute radio serial on youth/children/gender; 12 different radio public service announcements on substantive issues relating to the Operation
- Multimedia products, including video/television and print-publications outputs, including 4 video/television public service announcements for UNAMID; 10 major support news videos (B-Roll) for international and local media; 5 video documentaries of 15-minute duration each; 6 bimonthly magazines with news features and human interest stories related to the mandate of the Operation; 48 weekly news bulletins; 2 annual magazines illustrating the work of the military and police components; 1 published book on the Operation's work related to the implementation of the mandate; 40 different banners increasing awareness on outreach events/campaigns, and 20 different thematic posters; 8 separate thematic booklets on substantive issues; 10,000 copies of the annual 2017 calendar in three different formats, including a desk organizer; 4 major photo events to include at least 1 photo exhibition outside Darfur; 2 photo publications; and 5 sets of thematic posters covering gender issues to raise awareness about the importance of women's participation, including 1 set on the role of youth in the Darfur peace process

- Updates on the Operation's website, including daily updates, and at least once a month, including briefings accompanied by audiovisual images to support and raise awareness on work performed by all substantive sections in relation to the implementation of the Operation's mandate, particularly concerning the mediation process; weekly press briefings; distribution of news to and from the media; and information updates on electronic platforms in continuous support of the UNAMID mandate

External factors

Provision by national, regional and international actors of political and financial support for the Darfur Regional Authority; cooperation between the Darfur Regional Authority and the Government of the Sudan; willingness of Darfuri stakeholders to participate in the peace process; the signatory parties to the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur fulfil their commitments on the implementation of the final security arrangements with respect to progress on the national dialogue; willingness and commitment of the Darfur Regional Authority to carry out its work in consultation and coordination with local stakeholders; and a reopening of negotiations with non-signatories to the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, which may culminate in an amendment of the Doha Document

Table 2
Human resources: component 1, support to the mediation process

	International staff								
	USG-ASG	*D-2-D-1*	*P-5-P-4*	*P-3-P-2*	*Field Service*	***Subtotal***	*National staff*[a]	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Political Affairs Division									
Approved posts 2015/16	–	1	9	9	3	**22**	19	–	**41**
Proposed posts 2016/17	–	1	9	9	3	**22**	19	–	**41**
Net change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Communications and Public Information Division									
Approved posts 2015/16	–	1	5	9	3	**18**	50	1	**69**
Proposed posts 2016/17	–	1	5	9	3	**18**	50	1	**69**
Net change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Joint Mediation Support Team									
Approved temporary positions 2015/16[b]	1	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	–	**1**
Proposed temporary positions 2016/17[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Net change	**(1)**	–	–	–	–	**(1)**	–	–	**(1)**
Joint Support and Coordination Mechanism									
Approved posts 2015/16	–	–	2	1	–	**3**	1	–	**4**
Proposed posts 2016/17	–	–	2	1	–	**3**	1	–	**4**
Net change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

	International staff						National staff[a]	United Nations Volunteers	Total
	USG-ASG	D-2-D-1	P-5-P-4	P-3-P-2	Field Service	Subtotal			
Khartoum Liaison Office									
Approved posts 2015/16	–	1	4	4	2	**11**	8	–	**19**
Proposed posts 2016/17	–	1	4	4	2	**11**	8	–	**19**
Net change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal									
Approved posts 2015/16	–	3	20	23	8	**54**	78	1	**133**
Proposed posts 2016/17	–	3	20	23	8	**54**	78	1	**133**
Net change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Approved temporary positions 2015/16[b]	1	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	–	**1**
Proposed temporary positions 2016/17[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Net change	**(1)**	–	–	–	–	**(1)**	–	–	**(1)**
Total									
Approved 2015/16	1	3	20	23	8	**55**	78	1	**134**
Proposed 2016/17	–	3	20	23	8	**54**	78	1	**133**
Net change	**(1)**	–	–	–	–	**(1)**	–	–	**(1)**

[a] Includes National Professional Officers and national General Service staff.
[b] Funded under general temporary assistance.

International staff: decrease of one temporary position

Joint Mediation Support Team

International staff: decrease of one temporary position (abolishment of one temporary position of Under-Secretary-General)

47. In accordance with the mandate of the Operation under Security Council resolution 2173 (2014), the Joint Mediation Support Team was abolished in the 2015/16 period and the presence in Addis Ababa was minimized. Following further review, it is proposed that the position of the Joint Chief Mediator at the Under-Secretary-General level be abolished and the functions be absorbed into the responsibilities of the Joint Special Representative, to provide better communication and coordination throughout all components of the Operation.

Component 2: protection of civilians

48. UNAMID will continue to contribute to the stabilization of security conditions for the protection of civilians, and for the safe and timely provision of humanitarian assistance to populations in need throughout Darfur. These will require the coordinated involvement of Operation elements, including, military, police, protection of civilians, humanitarian liaison, ordnance disposal, human rights, child protection, rule of law and civil affairs, in close coordination with the United Nations country team.

49. The military component will continue its efforts in establishing a stable and secure environment in Darfur, protecting civilians at risk, preventing armed attacks and supporting the implementation of peace agreements by making full use of its mandate and capabilities, with the use of all available capacity and resources, as deemed necessary. The focus of security operations will be to contribute to the protection of civilians from physical violence, to provide security for United Nations and associated personnel and properties and to enable the delivery of humanitarian assistance. The military component will also implement specific security provisions assigned to UNAMID under the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur.

50. The military component will continue the provision of static team sites and mobile patrols in high-risk areas to deter violence and assist humanitarian and development agencies. The military component will continue to maintain its presence in the five sectors at 34 team sites and two temporary operating bases, but will continue to readjust their deployment to provide an appropriate troop presence in identified high-risk areas and potential flash points within the area of operations. The force posture will emphasize robust, confidence-building patrolling, including the rapid deployment of force and sector reserves, where required. The military component will maintain the deployment of liaison officers for better coordination between the local military authorities of the Sudanese Armed Forces and the sector and force headquarters. It will also continue to ensure the safety and security of United Nations and associated personnel.

51. The police component will continue to provide interactive patrols and the implementation of its community-oriented policing strategy. Formed police units and individual police officers will continue the conduct of patrols for the physical protection of civilians under immediate threat, security assessment and the collation of information to contribute to the Operation's early warning mechanism. The police component will also continue to operate in all five sectors and from 36 team sites to strengthen relations with the Government of the Sudan police, local authorities and community stakeholders to ensure that internally displaced persons camps receive the proper protection, including in particular for their women and child residents. In addition, in collaboration with the United Nations country team, the police component will conduct training and development on community policing with the Government of the Sudan police and training for community policing volunteers. UNAMID also plans to support community-oriented policing of the Government of the Sudan police in Darfur by providing basic and advanced police training and training on human rights, in compliance with international policing standards. The Operation will also aim to mainstream the perspectives of gender, sexual and gender-based violence, and crimes against women and children, into local police structures, policies and processes at all levels, with special emphasis on the established gender desks and family and child protection units of the Government of the Sudan police. At the local level, the Operation will also engage United Nations agencies, funds and programmes to identify the security needs of internally displaced persons and liaise with local police authorities to address identified issues. The police component will continue to coordinate with the United Nations country team on identification and the gradual transfer of tasks to the United Nations country team in police capacity-building, reform and restructuring.

52. UNAMID will continue to provide mine action services, including the disposal of explosive remnants of war, explosive remnants of war risk education, small arms

and light weapons risk education and the training of relevant government partners, including the national mine action authority. The areas cleared of unexploded ordnance will facilitate the return of internally displaced persons, promote socioeconomic activities and support broader development efforts in Darfur. The Operation will support small arms and light weapons safety and safe weapons and ammunition management initiatives, in line with the UNAMID small arms and light weapons control strategy, the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines and the International Small Arms Control Standards. These activities will contribute to the achievement of a secure environment within which the peace process can progress and deliver increased protection of civilians. The activities will also enhance the safety of United Nations peacekeepers, agencies and international non-governmental organizations to deliver humanitarian assistance within a safer environment, and augment efforts to develop and strengthen national capacity, foster national ownership and promote sustainable nationally led programmes.

53. The Operation will also continue to support the protection of civilians early warning and response system with the aim of monitoring, preventing and responding to issues of threats of physical violence to civilians. Through discussions with the United Nations country team, communities at risk and local authorities, the Operation will support the protection of civilians in all sectors by identifying threats, priority areas and planned responses; operating a joint civilian, police and military monitoring system for the protection of civilians; and developing a system to review, evaluate and report on all responses to incidents involving the protection of civilian. In addition, the Operation will work closely with the United Nations country team and the humanitarian country team in Darfur on the facilitation of the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

54. UNAMID will continue to perform monitoring, investigation and documentation activities and advocate on human rights issues of concern, including sexual and gender-based violence. The Operation will also continue to monitor human rights in the administration of justice, address impunity for human rights violations and abuses, build the human rights capacity of both State and non-State actors and provide support to the work of the Human Rights Council special procedure mandate holder (the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan). UNAMID will sustain efforts to mainstream human rights into the peace and political processes pertaining to the strategies for the protection of civilians and humanitarian responses. In addition, it will maintain a platform for constructive dialogue with the Government of the Sudan and engage with international partners, armed movements, the United Nations country team and key national stakeholders to address human rights concerns. The Operation will also ensure that human rights due diligence principles are embedded in projects supporting non-United Nations entities and security forces.

55. The Operation will continue to follow up on the implementation of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations/Department of Field Support policy directive of 2009 on mainstreaming the protection, rights and well-being of children affected by armed conflict within peacekeeping operations, which is consistent with the Security Council agenda on children and armed conflict. The Operation will continue to follow up on the implementation of the 11 Security Council resolutions on children and armed conflict, through the mainstreaming of child rights and child protection, capacity-building for peacekeepers, dialogue with armed forces and armed groups aimed at securing their commitment to conclude time-bound action

plans to end the recruitment and use of child soldiers and other grave violations against children. The Operation, in collaboration with the United Nations country task force, will continue to lead the monitoring and reporting of grave violations committed against children in Darfur. In addition, the Operation will continue to conduct training and build the capacity of peacekeepers and associated personnel. In collaboration with the United Nations country team, the Operation also plans to extend training on child protection, including the monitoring and reporting of violations to national partners, with the aim of enhancing their awareness and promoting local ownership of the child protection agenda.

56. UNAMID will continue to engage the Government of the Sudan to support the operationalization of transitional justice mechanisms such as the Justice, Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the Special Court for Darfur Crimes by providing technical and logistical assistance. The Operation will support initiatives to strengthen the rule of law and compliance with international laws and best practice and will focus its strategic intervention in line with national priorities, including the effective re-establishment of the criminal justice chain in geographic priority areas. The Operation will continue to work with the national authorities to monitor, evaluate and strengthen the capacity of customary court judges to resolve and mediate conflicts over land and other resources. The Operation will continue to transfer its tasks related to justice and corrections to the United Nations country team. Activities related to legal aid for vulnerable groups through technical support to paralegal networks and support of the establishment of a data management system in prisons will be transferred to UNDP as at July 2016. The implementation of activities to strengthen the State legal aid scheme and coordination among criminal justice actors, and improve access to justice for detainees and related activities will make the transition to the United Nations country team and other entities with a comparative advantage as at July 2016.

57. The Operation will work with the United Nations country team and with relevant national authorities in providing technical support for the implementation of the five-year strategic plan (2014-2018) for the prison system in Darfur. This intervention will focus on the development of policies, guidance manuals and standard operating procedures to enhance security in prisons through improved management and accountability, as well as promote compliance with international minimum standards. In addition, it will support the national authorities in the development of rehabilitation programmes for prisons. The Operation will continue to implement quick-impact projects aimed at addressing critical infrastructure gaps in the justice and prisons sectors.

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
2.1 Stable and secure environment in Darfur	2.1.1 Reduced number of civilian fatalities as a result of intercommunal (inter-ethnic or intertribal) conflict (2014/15: 881; 2015/16: 800; 2016/17: 400)
	2.1.2 Reduced number of civilian fatalities resulting from armed conflict between parties to the conflict (2014/15: 120; 2015/16: 80; 2016/17: 60)

2.1.3 Reduction in the number of criminal/public order incidents in internally displaced persons camps (2014/15: 827; 2015/16: 500; 2016/17: 475)

2.1.4 Reduction in the number of incidents involving unexploded ordnance (2014/15: 40; 2015/16: 10; 2016/17: 8)

Outputs

- A total of 255,500 troop-days provided by 4 company-size force/sector reserves ready to intervene throughout the mission area (175 troops per company for 4 companies for 365 days)
- A total of 74,460 troop-days provided by the headquarters company to ensure static security, office clerks and radio operators for mission headquarters (132 troops per day for 365 days); and escorts for the senior management and VIP visitors (12 troops per team for 6 teams for 365 days)
- A total of 1,675,350 troop mobile and foot patrol days to ensure the safety and protection of civilians; monitor and verify intense conflicts and the position, strength and movement of all forces engaged in the Darfur conflict; and ensure the security of military observers for 34 team sites (45 troops per patrol for 3 patrols per team site for 365 days per team site)
- A total of 930,750 troop-days to provide static security, command and control and logistical support for 34 team sites (75 troops for 365 days per team site)
- A total of 3,840 air utility support-hours to provide highly mobile rapid protection in high-risk areas, or where ground accessibility is limited, to support civilian and military transport helicopters and ground convoys and for patrolling, reconnaissance and oversight visits (8 military utility helicopters for 40 hours per helicopter per month for 12 months)
- A total of 13,505 liaison officer-days for close liaison with national and local authorities, other parties, tribal leaders and local communities to resolve conflict-related issues (37 officers for 365 days)
- A total of 182,500 troop-days at 5 temporary operating bases (1 in each sector) to secure areas for specific operational activities, including logistics/distribution points and centres, weapons collection and storage points (20 troops per centre, 5 centres in each temporary operating base, for 365 days, for 5 temporary operating bases)
- A total of 455,520 formed police operational days for security patrols for the protection of internally displaced persons (96 personnel per formed police unit for 13 units for 365 days)
- A total of 264,990 police operational days for security patrols to protect internally displaced persons, including through the implementation of community policing activities throughout Darfur (6 police personnel per patrol for 121 patrols per day for 365 days) in 36 team sites
- Provision of 80 training courses for 3,600 community-policing volunteers from internally displaced persons camps (80 courses with 45 volunteers per course on community policing-related issues), to assist the Government of the Sudan police in maintaining public order in the 5 States of Darfur; comprising 40 training sessions on community policing for 1,800 community policing volunteers and 40 training sessions on human rights and sexual and gender-based violence for 1,800 community-policing volunteers
- Provision of explosive ordnance disposal operations in 100 confirmed hazardous areas and provision of rapid survey response to reported incidents involving explosive remnants of war

- Safe disposal of 5,000 explosive remnants of war items
- Provision of explosive remnants of war and small arms and light weapons risk education to 1 million persons in all 5 States in Darfur, through direct and indirect means of communication
- Delivery of 4 training sessions to strengthen quality management of explosive remnants of war disposal and risk education activities to the National Mine Action Centre staff in Darfur
- Conduct weekly joint field assessment/verification missions from 5 sector offices and 20 team sites to identified hotspot areas and initiate early response activities to address issues related to the protection of civilians, in collaboration with UNAMID uniformed and civilian components and the United Nations country team
- Establish an early warning mechanism in each State, including a community alert network in 64 locations throughout Darfur, to protect civilians under imminent threat through timely information-gathering and initiation of the rapid response

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
2.2 Sustained secure environment that enables the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the restoration of livelihoods	2.2.1 Increase in the number of humanitarian missions/convoys escorted by UNAMID (2014/15: 300; 2015/16: 374; 2016/17: 400)

Outputs

- 245,280 troop-days of convoy protection for logistics transport convoys in support of the delivery of humanitarian assistance (56 troops per escort for 12 convoys for 365 days)
- Provision of security services, including logistics and medevac support, throughout the area of operations to the United Nations country team and international and national non-governmental humanitarian organizations, as well as to organizations associated with reconstruction and development processes
- In coordination with the United Nations country team, the establishment of civil-military coordination forums in each State to increase interaction and promote consensus on the provision of necessary support to humanitarian actors
- Organization of 60 targeted training sessions for military, police and civilian personnel on protection of civilians and humanitarian principles to enhance the services and support to the Darfur population

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
2.3 Enhanced physical protection of conflict-affected populations through prevention, and response to imminent protection threats	2.3.1 Effective implementation of the UNAMID revised protection of civilians strategy

Outputs

- Identification of heightened risk areas in each sector through review and revision of 5 sector-level protection priority matrices and their prioritization for early warning and early response through State protection action plans
- Establishment and operationalization of integrated field protection teams at each team site as part of the early warning system to reinforce the Operation's capacity to ensure effective prevention or early response to protection of civilians threats

- Organization of monthly meetings of the Joint Protection Group at the mission headquarters and biweekly meetings of the sector joint protection groups to provide, among other things, support and strategic guidance on the implementation of the Operation's protection of civilians strategy, to identify and periodically review early warning indicators in the 5 sectors, including areas of high risk, and to ensure the response action planning

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
2.4 Promotion and protection of human rights in Darfur	2.4.1 Strengthened State response to address human rights violations and abuses suffered by civilians, including internally displaced persons, through increased presence and access to law enforcement institutions (number of police stations: 2014/15: 128; 2015/16: 133; 2016/17: 140; and number of judiciary prosecutors: 2014/15: 17; 2015/16: 20; 2016/17: 23)
	2.4.2 Effective functioning of the National Human Rights Commission and the establishment of human rights subcommittees for Darfur, as provided for in the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (2014/15: National Human Rights Commission fully established and operational, and capacity development strategy established and approved; 2015/16: plan for a branch of the National Human Rights Commission in Darfur to be finalized; 2016/17: a branch of the National Human Rights Commission is established)
	2.4.3 Increase in the number of concluded court cases of sexual and gender-based violence (2014/15: 10; 2015/16: 15; 2016/17: 20)

Outputs

- Advice and support to the Government's Advisory Council for Human Rights in Darfur, through 1 workshop on the joint human rights cooperation framework; 2 meetings of the Darfur Human Rights Forum with the Government of the Sudan, the Advisory Council for Human Rights in Darfur, the National Human Rights Commission, the diplomatic community, United Nations agencies and civil society organizations; and 12 meetings of the State human rights sub-forums at the local level to address key human rights concerns
- Advice and support to the National Human Rights Commission, through 2 training sessions and 4 meetings on the effective implementation of its human rights protection mandate in Khartoum
- Advice to State committees, through 12 meetings and 5 workshops on combating violence against women, the implementation of their workplans, prevention strategies, responses to sexual and gender-based violence and institutional development
- Advice to the National Parliamentary Committee on Human Rights and State legislatures in Darfur, through 15 meetings and 5 workshops, on the conformity of existing laws with international human rights standards
- Conduct of 125 field visits to monitor and report on the human rights situation, comprising 75 monitoring and fact-finding visits to locations of alleged violations and local communities, and 50 follow-up visits to relevant local authorities on actions taken and their progress

- Advice and technical assistance to the Government of the Sudan, through 50 judicial monitoring missions, to enhance its capacity to provide justice to victims of human rights violations and to promote accountability in Darfur
- Technical advice to the Humanitarian Aid Commission, State government line ministries and internally displaced persons, through 10 workshops and 240 meetings to address the human rights situation of internally displaced persons, including that of vulnerable groups among them; sexual and gender-based violence issues; and the voluntary and dignified return of internally displaced persons to their places of origin or of their choice
- Organization of 5 community awareness-raising campaigns on human rights (1 each on International Women's Day, Africa Human Rights Day, International Day of Persons with Disabilities and International Human Rights Day, and 1 for 16 Days of Activism against Gender Violence)
- Technical assistance to stakeholders of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur and any subsequent agreements, through 10 workshops and 25 meetings, on the implementation of the human rights and transitional justice provisions of the agreements
- Technical assistance to the Darfur transitional justice actors, through 3 workshops, for empowerment to fight impunity, promote reconciliation, develop knowledge of human rights and build the skills and capacity of key stakeholders, including civil society
- Provision of 10 training courses for prosecutors, judges, medical personnel, Sudanese Armed Forces personnel, law enforcement officials, armed movements and rural/traditional mechanisms on the administration of justice, including corrections and impunity issues, international human rights standards and combating violence against women and children
- Technical assistance to the Government of the Sudan police training centres and the judges training centre, through 2 workshops on the promotion of human rights and their human rights curricula, in collaboration with the Advisory Council for Human Rights
- Reprinting 10,000 items of human rights educational material, 1,800 posters, 100 illustrated flip charts and 1,000 bags to raise awareness concerning relevant national and international human rights instruments for local communities
- Consultation and coordination with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the African Union and United Nations special procedure mandate holders on matters pertaining to human rights advocacy

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
2.5 Progressive elimination of grave violations against children committed by the parties to the conflict	2.5.1 Number of action plans elaborated, signed and implemented by parties to the conflict to end the recruitment and use of child soldiers and other grave violations against children (2014/15: 2; 2015/16: 3; 2016/17: 2)
	2.5.2 Increase in the number of child protection committees in Darfur trained to raise awareness on child rights and child protection at the community level to enable communities to take ownership of the protection of children (2014/15: 27; 2015/16: 25; 2016/17: 30)

	2.5.3 Increase in the number of parties to the conflict trained on child rights and child protection to raise their awareness and knowledge on the 6 grave child rights violations and international norms and standards (2014/15: 3; 2015/16: 4; 2016/17: 5)

Outputs

- Establishment of dialogue with the parties to the conflict to obtain commitment to action plans to end the recruitment and use of child soldiers and other violations, in application of Security Council resolutions 1539 (2004), 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009), 1998 (2011) and 2068 (2012)
- Organization of 6 meetings with the leadership of the parties to the conflict to negotiate and provide advice and support in the drafting and implementation of action plans
- Organization of 50 training sessions on child rights and child protection to benefit at least 2,500 national child protection stakeholders, including members of civil society organizations, community policing volunteers, Government of the Sudan institutions, community child protection committees and child protection focal points
- Organization of 4 training sessions on child rights and child protection for parties to the conflict aimed at building their capacity and knowledge on 6 grave child rights violations and the monitoring and reporting mechanism
- 4 reports on mainstreaming and capacity-building and 4 reports on grave violations committed against children submitted to the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Working Group of the Security Council on Children and Armed Conflict
- Organization of 170 monitoring missions to field localities and internally displaced persons camps to follow up and verify allegations of grave violations committed against children
- Organization of monthly monitoring and reporting mechanism working group meeting to follow up, verify, document and respond to violations perpetrated against children

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
2.6 Progress towards the effective re-establishment of the criminal justice chain throughout Darfur through enhanced capacity of police, justice and prison institutions to combat impunity, mediate community conflicts and improve access to justice	2.6.1 Establishment of advanced training courses for Government of the Sudan police officers in modern democratic policing (2014/15: not applicable; 2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: 62)
	2.6.2 Increase in the number of judges and prosecutors deployed in remote localities in each of the 5 Darfur States to support the functioning of courts and prosecution offices (2014/15: 2; 2015/16: 6; 2016/17: 10 (5 judges, 5 prosecutors per State))
	2.6.3 Increase in the number of civil disputes mediated by the rural courts in compliance with national and international standards (2014/15: not applicable; 2015/16: 50; 2016/17: 75)

2.6.4 Increase in the number of policies and guidance materials developed and implemented for improved management and accountability of prisons, as foreseen in the five-year strategic plan for Darfur prisons (2014/15: not applicable; 2015/16: 4; 2016/17: 8)

2.6.5 Establishment and adoption by the Government of the Sudan of a strategic training framework for the prison service (2014/15: not applicable; 2015/16: none; 2016/17: 1)

Outputs

- Organization of 100 workshops, comprising 50 workshops with Government of the Sudan police officers on community-oriented policing, gender mainstreaming and support for law enforcement agents, in collaboration with the United Nations country team, to monitor and evaluate the overall activities on community policing; and 50 workshops for community policing volunteers, internally displaced persons and community leaders on the establishment of community policing, on sexual and gender-based violence and on human rights to facilitate family and child protection in Darfur
- Organization of 5 seminars for the Government of the Sudan police women's protection group on gender mainstreaming in Government of the Sudan law enforcement institutions
- Organization of 432 safety coordination meetings with Government of the Sudan police, internally displaced persons and humanitarian agencies in 35 team sites throughout Darfur
- Provision of 62 basic and advanced training courses for 1,830 Government of the Sudan police officers, comprising 12 courses on community-oriented policing for 360 police officers; 12 courses on human rights, gender-based violence and family and child protection for 360 police officers; 10 courses on criminal investigation for 300 police officers; 10 courses on crime scene management for 300 police officers; 10 courses on detention and treatment of suspects for 300 police officers; 5 courses on computer skills for 100 police officers; 2 courses on public order management for 100 police officers; and 1 course on senior police management for 10 police officers
- In collaboration with the United Nations country team, co-chairing of meetings of the United Nations Rule of Law Coordination Group for Darfur, organization of a conference for donors and the Government of Sudan, to mobilize resources for the implementation of the United Nations joint rule of law programme for Darfur; and participation in the technical task force to implement the programme
- Provision of strategic and technical advice to the Chief Justice and the Minister of Justice to develop policy direction, and to Darfur States chief judges and general prosecutors on the coordination of the functioning of the criminal justice chain in the three selected geographic locations in Darfur (North, South Darfur and West Darfur)
- Organization of 2 one-week training courses in administration of justice and international standards for 60 Government of the Sudan judicial officers and prosecutors working in the Special Court for Darfur Crimes
- In collaboration with the National Training Institute for the Judiciary, organization of 2 focus group discussions with 30 rural court judges on best practices of mediation of community conflicts over natural resources and provision of specialized training to magistrates at the district level on addressing the drivers of conflict, including conflict over natural resources

- Provision of support to the Legal Administration Department in the Ministry of Justice to develop standard operating procedures and a strategy for legal assistance in Darfur States and provide support to the functioning of legal aid desks in prisons, through 15 meetings and 3 workshops
- Organization of 4 meetings of the National Prison Development Committee to evaluate and plan the implementation of the five-year strategic plan and provide technical assistance in the development of 4 policies and standard operating procedures on security, inspections, management and accountability of prisons and organize 1 validation workshop
- Provision of technical assistance to the prison service, through 6 meetings and 1 validation workshop on the development of a strategic training framework and curricula, including the establishment of a prison staff training school in the Darfur region
- Organization of 6 two-week in-service training courses in human rights and prison duties for 180 Government of the Sudan prison officers in Darfur, including 20 women; 1 two-week training course on record-keeping and data management for 30 Government of the Sudan prison officers aimed at professionalizing the service
- Provision of support to the development of rehabilitation and reformation programmes, including vocational skills training, to provide livelihood skills to 450 prisoners to prepare them for reintegration in the community
- Provision of 3 quick-impact projects for prosecution offices, courts and prisons aimed at establishing a criminal justice chain in priority areas

External factors

Troop- and police-contributing countries continue to provide military and police personnel at current capabilities and assets in accordance with their memorandum of understanding, so as to maintain force and police capability; full cooperation with the Government of the Sudan Police; the Government of the Sudan and its bordering countries will cooperate in maintaining the integrity of their borders to avoid influx of foreign fighters into and out of the Darfur region; the security situation is conducive for the implementation of reinsertion activities; civilian fatalities and displacement may be caused by factors and complexities beyond intertribal conflicts, including clashes between the Government of the Sudan and armed movements, and political dynamics; willingness of the relevant parties (inter-communal) to come into an agreement to cease hostilities and of the Government of the Sudan to support such interventions; and funding support to facilitate logistics and the travel of parties to disseminate peace message at the local level across Darfur

The Government of the Sudan is committed to prison and justice sector reform in Darfur and willing to provide the necessary national budgetary allocations; bilateral and multilateral donors provide adequate funding for the implementation of the joint rule of law programme for Darfur; bilateral and multilateral donors provide sufficient funding to the United Nations country team for the joint rule of law programme and to humanitarian agencies for humanitarian and recovery operations in Darfur; the parties to the conflict commit to and fully implement the provisions of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur and subsequent agreements related to humanitarian access, humanitarian assistance, the protection of civilians, early recovery and development; full cooperation and facilitation of the Government of the Sudan in the Operation's efforts to implement the mandate, by the provision of visas to its staff

Table 3
Human resources: component 2, protection of civilians

Category	***Total***
I. Military observers	
Approved 2015/16	**147**
Proposed 2016/17	**147**
Net change	–
II. Military contingents	
Approved 2015/16	**15 698**
Proposed 2016/17	**15 698**
Net change	–
III. United Nations police	
Approved 2015/16	**1 583**
Proposed 2016/17	**1 583**
Net change	–
IV. Formed police units	
Approved 2015/16	**1 820**
Proposed 2016/17	**1 820**
Net change	–
V. Government-provided personnel	
Approved 2015/16	**6**
Proposed 2016/17	**6**
Net change	–

	International staff								
VI. Civilian staff	*USG-ASG*	*D-2-D-1*	*P-5-P-4*	*P-3-P-2*	*Field Service*	***Subtotal***	*National staff*[a]	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Office of the Force Commander									
Approved posts 2015/16	1	1	–	–	2	**4**	4	–	**8**
Proposed posts 2016/17	1	1	–	–	2	**4**	4	–	**8**
Net change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Police Division									
Approved posts 2015/16	–	2	15	4	1	**22**	–	–	**22**
Proposed posts 2016/17	–	2	15	4	1	**22**	–	–	**22**
Net change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Protection of Civilians Section									
Approved posts 2015/16	–	1	6	10	1	**18**	14	–	**32**
Proposed posts 2016/17	–	1	6	10	1	**18**	14	–	**32**
Net change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Protection Unit									
Approved posts 2015/16	–	–	2	3	–	**5**	12	3	**20**
Proposed posts 2016/17	–	–	2	3	–	**5**	12	3	**20**
Net change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gender Advisory Unit									
Approved posts 2015/16	–	–	2	4	1	7	16	–	**23**
Proposed posts 2016/17	–	–	2	4	1	7	16	–	**23**
Net change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Human Rights Section									
Approved posts 2015/16	–	1	10	23	1	**35**	46	10	**91**
Proposed posts 2016/17	–	1	10	23	1	**35**	46	10	**91**
Net change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rule of Law, Judicial System and Prison Advisory Section									
Approved posts 2015/16	–	1	6	4	3	**14**	10	–	**24**
Proposed posts 2016/17	–	1	4	4	3	**12**	10	–	**22**
Net change	–	–	**(2)**	–	–	**(2)**	–	–	**(2)**
Subtotal, civilian staff									
Approved posts 2015/16	1	6	41	48	9	**105**	102	13	**220**
Proposed posts 2016/17	1	6	39	48	9	**103**	102	13	**218**
Net change	–	–	**(2)**	–	–	**(2)**	–	–	**(2)**
Total (I-VI)									
Approved 2015/16									**19 474**
Proposed 2016/17									**19 472**
Net change	–	–	**(2)**	–	–	**(2)**	–	–	**(2)**

[a] Includes National Professional Officers and national General Service staff.

International staff: decrease of 2 posts

Rule of Law, Judicial System and Prison Advisory Section

International staff: decrease of 2 posts (abolishment of 2 P-4 posts)

58. In accordance with Security Council resolution 2228 (2015), in which the Council called for the transition of certain rule of law tasks to entities with a comparative advantage, UNAMID has commenced the transfer of tasks to the United Nations country team. In this regard, the Rule of Law, Judicial System and

Prison Advisory Section intends to hand over the implementation of tasks related to access to justice, legal aid, the coordination of national criminal justice actors and data management in prisons to the United Nations country team in July 2016. Hence, one Corrections Officer post and one Judicial Affairs Officer post, both at the P-4 level, are proposed for abolishment.

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Component 3: support to the mediation of community conflict

59. Intercommunal conflict and violence have persisted in Darfur. In this environment, the Operation will continue to engage with local communities, traditional leaders, and vulnerable groups such as internally displaced persons, women and youth as well as local authorities to enhance early warning capacities to respond to communal conflicts in a timely and effective manner. The Operation will facilitate and support measures initiated by the government (at the local, State and federal levels), civil society groups and traditional leaders to mitigate communal conflicts as well as seasonal disputes between farmers and pastoralists. It will continue to provide technical and logistical support to key stakeholders to enhance their role and capacity to promote dialogue, initiate reconciliation processes, support activities that enhance peaceful coexistence and shared access to natural resources. It will continue to forge strong strategic partnerships with all stakeholders, in coordination with the United Nations country team, to effectively address the root causes of community conflicts. Through quick-impact projects, the Operation will seek to address some of the immediate needs of the communities, through the provision of water and rehabilitation of water points, schools, health centres and other structures that were either affected or completely destroyed by communal conflicts and the resulting insecurity.

60. The success of the implementation of community-based labour-intensive projects for youth at risk in the past four years has indicated that the community stability project initiative will also have a far reaching effect and impact on the mediation effort in Darfur. Thus, bearing in mind the eventual handover to the United Nations Country team, the Operation will continue to partner with stakeholders, including United Nations country team and local partners in the development, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects that address the root causes of conflict and for recovery activities in communities across Darfur. These activities will aim towards the prevention of recruitment among youth, reduction of community violence and broader community stability, with its focus centring on four pillars: (a) community security; (b) capacity development of local institutions; (c) durable solutions for communities at risk; and (d) increased access to basic services in communities at risk. These actions will draw upon and further strengthen activities for the Government of the Sudan initiative, including namely, the launch of the inclusive national dialogue indicating a broader State-

wide approach to the armed groups and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration; and the Government's initiative for the voluntary return of internally displaced persons to their communities of origin, which recognizes the need for activities that will provide basic services and infrastructures in communities of return as building blocks for community cohesion and peaceful coexistence.

61. The Operation will also support the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission as well as the Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission, in the implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of signatory Darfuri armed movements, in line with the final security arrangements of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur and any subsequent agreement entered into by the parties to the Darfur peace process. The Operation will continue the implementation of the community-based labour-intensive projects geared towards addressing at-risk youth, with the aim of providing livelihood opportunities, on-the-job training through the construction of community infrastructure that will help to ensure community stabilization. In addition, the Operation will support the initiatives led by the Government of the Sudan for community security and arms control to address the problems of weapons proliferation in communities across Darfur.

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
3.1 Local conflict mediation and resolution	3.1.1 Reduced number of local level conflicts through inclusive dialogue, and community engagement (2014/15: 40; 2015/16: 35; 2016/17: 30)
	3.1.2 Increased number of agreements for peace, reconciliation and the cessation of hostilities signed by the parties to communal conflicts (2014/15: 15; 2015/16: 20; 2016/17: 30)

Outputs

- Organization of monthly meetings with the Darfur Regional Authority on the functioning and operations of the transitional government bodies in the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (including the Darfur Reconstruction and Development Fund, the Darfur Land Commission, the Compensation Commission, and the Justice, Truth and Reconciliation Commission)
- Organization of 20 outreach meetings with farmers and pastoralists to promote consultation and initiate dialogue to pre-empt clashes, defuse tensions and resolve conflicts on access to and management of natural resources
- Facilitation of 15 dialogues between farmers and pastoralist groups, in coordination with local authorities, ministries and the Darfur Regional Authority, to mitigate conflicts and promote peaceful coexistence
- Monthly meetings with local peace and reconciliation committees to de-escalate conflicts and monitor the implementation of signed local peace agreements/cessation of hostilities
- Organization of 5 conflict-resolution and reconciliation conferences between tribes, in coordination with the Darfur Regional Authority, local authorities and key tribal/community actors, to facilitate the signing of a local peace agreement and/or cessation of hostilities

- Implementation of 5 sensitization campaigns to disseminate the outcomes of recently signed local peace agreements to the community level, including youth, women and internally displaced persons
- Organization of 20 meetings with the local community leaders, representatives of the native administration, government authorities and the Darfur Regional Authority to monitor the implementation of recently signed local peace agreements
- Organization of monthly meetings with the Darfur Regional Authority Justice, Truth and Reconciliation Commission to collaborate on its activities in addressing the root causes of conflict, together with the United Nations country team, and provide the necessary technical and logistical support
- Organization of 30 workshops each for community leaders and youth, native administration, and local government officials, in mediation and negotiation of intercommunal conflicts and peaceful coexistence
- Organization of monthly meetings with the State land commissions and the Darfur Land Commission on land use and land tenure; traditional and historical rights to land (such as *hawakeer* — traditional land tenure rights and migration routes) and natural resource management, in view of addressing the root causes of conflict in Darfur
- Organization of monthly meetings with agricultural protection committees, *ajaweed* committees and peaceful coexistence committees (local peace and reconciliation committees) to de-escalate conflicts and monitor the implementation of signed local peace agreements/cessation of hostilities
- Organization of monthly meetings with civil society organizations and influential opinion leaders and Darfuri citizens in Khartoum to deliberate on the resolution of conflicts in Darfur
- Quarterly outreach activities for civil society organizations and Darfuri opinion leaders from Khartoum to hotspots in Darfur

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
3.2 Stabilization of communities under threat of recruitment of their members by armed or criminal groups	3.2.1 Increased number of youth and women participants in employment-creation programmes and community stabilization projects (2014/15: not applicable; 2015/16: 500; 2016/17: 1,000)
	3.2.2 Increased number of community members and ex-combatants participate in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and community reinsertion projects (2014/15: 7,875; 2015/16: 8,000; 2016/17: 9,000)

Outputs

- Mapping of communities in all 5 States of Darfur that are under particular threat of recruitment of armed or criminal groups, accomplished and updated in a 6-month cycle
- Development and implementation of 5 community stabilization projects (1 for each State of Darfur) to address issues including the challenges of insecurity, human rights, exclusion of women in peace activities, youth unemployment and general peacebuilding mechanism in collaboration with local implementing partners, youth, community leaders, relevant national institutions and the United Nations country team for the reduction of armed violence in Darfur

- Organization of 12 meetings with the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission and other relevant partners including the United Nations country team to plan and coordinate support for the implementation of a programme for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants from the signatories to the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur
- Provision of technical assistance and logistics to relevant national institutions, including the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission and the Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission; and reinsertion payment in support of the demobilization of ex-combatants
- Mobilization of stakeholders, through 5 meetings and conduct of 3 workshops, and the provision of logistics and technical assistance to the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission and other relevant stakeholders, for the implementation of a community safety and arms control programme in Darfur

External factors

Clashes, civilian fatalities and displacement may be caused by factors and complexities beyond intercommunal conflicts, such as the clashes between the Government of the Sudan and the rebel groups, and political dynamics; dependence on the willingness of relevant intercommunal parties to enter into an agreement to cease hostilities and of the Government to support such interventions; dependence on the funding support to facilitate logistics and the travel of parties to disseminate peace messages at the local level across Darfur; funding and political commitment from the parties contribute towards the functioning and operations of the Darfur Regional Authority; the Government of the Sudan and parties to the conflict cooperate and support the implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process for signatory armed movements; all stakeholders, including community leaders, youth, women's groups, local non-governmental organizations and government functionaries support the implementation of community stability projects in selected communities; government commitment to the implementation of the community security and arms control action plan for Darfur; the availability of troop-contributing countries for the provision of escort and security for staff conducting operations in the field

Table 4
Human resources: component 3, support to the mediation of community conflict

	International staff								
	USG-ASG	*D-2-D-1*	*P-5-P-4*	*P-3-P-2*	*Field Service*	***Subtotal***	*National staff*[a]	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Civil Affairs Section									
Approved posts 2015/16	–	1	9	19	2	**31**	69	4	**104**
Proposed posts 2016/17	–	1	9	19	2	**31**	69	4	**104**
Net change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community Stabilization Section									
Approved posts 2015/16	–	1	1	5	1	**8**	6	5	**19**
Proposed posts 2016/17	–	1	1	5	1	**8**	6	5	**19**
Net change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total									
Approved 2015/16	–	2	10	24	3	**39**	75	9	**123**
Proposed 2016/17	–	2	10	24	3	**39**	75	9	**123**
Net change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[a] Includes National Professional Officers and national General Service staff.

Component 4: support

62. The support component reflects the work of the Mission Support Division, the Staff Security Cooperation Mechanism and Security and Safety Section, the Conduct and Discipline Team and the HIV/AIDS Unit of UNAMID. During the budget period, the Operation's support component will provide effective and efficient logistical, administrative and security services in support of the implementation of the Operation's mandate, through the delivery of related outputs and the introduction of service improvements, as well as the realization of efficiency gains. Support will be provided to 147 military observers, 15,698 military contingent personnel, 1,820 formed police personnel, 1,583 United Nations police officers, and to the civilian staffing establishment of 884 international staff, 2,285 national staff and 167 United Nations Volunteers, including temporary positions, and 6 government-provided personnel. The range of support will encompass the implementation of conduct and discipline and HIV/AIDS programmes, personnel administration, financial management services, health care, maintenance and construction of office and accommodation facilities, information technology and communications, air and surface transport operations, supply and resupply operations, and the provision of legal and security services Operation-wide.

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
4.1 Increased efficiency and effectiveness of logistical, administrative and security support to the Operation	4.1.1 Reduced percentage of unliquidated obligations carried forward from the previous budget period (2014/15: 3.4 per cent; 2015/16: 2 per cent; 2016/17: 1 per cent)
	4.1.2 Reduced percentage of warehousing reserved stock (2014/15: 16.5 per cent; 2015/16: 15.5 per cent; 2016/17: 14 per cent)

Outputs

Service improvements

- Reduction in the ceiling per-person rate of rations through continuous reduction in air deliveries using contractor air assets and use of contingents that are not far from the super camps to collect food from warehouses, instead of delivery by contractor
- Operation of the electronic rations management system for monitoring, control and management of food rations
- Implementation of the electronic fuel management system for monitoring and control of fuel usage at all fuel receiving and dispensing points

Military, police and civilian personnel

- Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of up to 15,698 military contingent personnel, 147 military observers, 1,583 United Nations police officers and 1,820 formed police personnel
- Verification, monitoring and inspection of contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment for the military and police personnel
- Storage and supply of 12.5 tons of rations, 266,800 combat rations and 851,025 bottles of water for military contingent and formed police personnel in 84 locations
- Administration of up to 3,336 civilian staff, comprising 884 international staff, 2,285 national staff and 167 United Nations Volunteers, including temporary positions, and 6 Government-provided personnel
- Implementation of a conduct and discipline programme for all military, police and civilian personnel, including training, prevention, monitoring and disciplinary action

Facilities and infrastructure

- Maintenance of 32 military, 17 formed police unit and 22 enabling unit sites and repair of 70 military camps/formed police unit sites, maintenance and repair of 33 United Nations police premises, and maintenance and repair of 42 civilian staff premises in 42 locations
- Sanitation services for all premises, including sewage and garbage collection and disposal
- Operation and maintenance of 150 United Nations-owned water purification plants in 39 locations
- Operation and maintenance of 1,783 United Nations-owned and 610 contingent-owned generators in 47 locations
- Storage and supply of 38.1 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for generators

- Maintenance and renovation of 35 km of roads and 16 bridges
- Maintenance and repair of 4 airfield facilities in 4 locations
- Maintenance of 4 airfields and 27 helicopter landing sites in 31 locations

Ground transportation

- Operation and maintenance of 2,146 United Nations-owned vehicles, trailers and vehicle attachments, including 26 armoured vehicles, and 716 contingent-owned vehicles, through 8 main workshops and 29 repair facilities at 34 locations
- Supply of 6.2 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for ground transportation
- Operation of a daily shuttle service 7 days a week for an average of 5,600 United Nations personnel per day, including civilian and uniformed personnel, from their accommodation to mission area

Air transportation

- Operation of 5 fixed-wing aircraft and 19 rotary-wing aircraft, including 4 medium-utility military helicopters in 31 locations, comprising 27 helipads and 4 airports (El Fasher, Nyala, El Geneina and Khartoum)
- Supply of 14.3 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for air operations

Communications

- Support and maintenance of a satellite network consisting of 4 Earth station hubs to provide voice, fax, video and data communications
- Support and maintenance of 97 very small aperture terminal systems, 134 telephone exchanges and 145 microwave links
- Support and maintenance of 1,330 high frequency, 144 very-high frequency and 6,727 ultra-high frequency repeaters and transmitters

Information technology

- Support and maintenance of 15 physical servers hosting 668 virtual machines, 3,516 desktop computers, 2,046 laptop computers, 920 printers and 615 digital senders in 37 locations
- Support and maintenance of 40 local area networks and wide area networks for 6,556 users in 37 locations

Medical

- Operation and maintenance of 1 level 3 hospital, 3 level 2 medical facilities, 5 level 1 medical facilities and 54 emergency and first aid stations in 36 locations for all mission personnel, staff of other United Nations agencies and the local civil population in emergency cases
- Maintenance of operation-wide land and air evacuation arrangements for all United Nations locations, including to level 4 hospitals in 3 locations (Dubai, Nairobi and Cairo)
- Operation and maintenance of 5 HIV voluntary confidential counselling and testing facilities for all mission personnel in 31 locations, and implementation of HIV sensitization programmes, including peer education, for all mission personnel

Security

- Provision of security services 24 hours a day 7 days a week throughout the mission area
- 24 hour close protection to senior mission staff and visiting high-level officials
- Operation-wide site security assessment, including residential surveys
- Conduct of a total of 150 sessions on safe and secure approaches in field environments for all mission staff, and security induction briefings for all new mission personnel

External factors

Suppliers of goods and services will be able to deliver as contracted; the security situation in the mission area will allow freedom of movement; no activities will occur that would result in mine contamination or recontamination of known areas

Table 5
Human resources: component 4, support

International staff	*USG-ASG*	*D-2-D-1*	*P-5-P-4*	*P-3-P-2*	*Field Service*	***Subtotal***	*National staff*[a]	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Office of the Director of Mission Support									
Approved posts 2015/16	–	1	10	9	16	**36**	51	8	**95**
Proposed posts 2016/17	–	1	10	8	16	**35**	50	8	**93**
Net change	–	–	–	**(1)**	–	**(1)**	**(1)**	–	**(2)**
Office of the Deputy Director of Mission Support									
Approved posts 2015/16	–	1	12	18	107	**138**	363	49	**550**
Proposed posts 2016/17	–	1	12	18	92	**123**	359	49	**531**
Net change	–	–	–	–	**(15)**	**(15)**	**(4)**	–	**(19)**
Office of the Senior Administrative Officer									
Approved posts 2015/16	–	–	2	6	8	**16**	18	–	**34**
Proposed posts 2016/17	–	–	2	6	7	**15**	19	–	**34**
Net change	–	–	–	–	**(1)**	**(1)**	**1**	–	–
Service Delivery									
Approved posts 2015/16	–	1	15	38	148	**202**	829	70	**1 101**
Proposed posts 2016/17	–	1	11	31	125	**168**	832	70	**1 070**
Net change	–	–	**(4)**	**(7)**	**(23)**	**(34)**	**3**	–	**(31)**
Approved temporary positions 2015/16[b]	–	–	–	3	15	**18**	80	–	**98**
Proposed temporary positions 2016/17[b]	–	–	–	2	15	**17**	80	–	**97**
Net change	–	–	–	**(1)**	–	**(1)**	–	–	**(1)**

International staff	*USG-ASG*	*D-2-D-1*	*P-5-P-4*	*P-3-P-2*	*Field Service*	***Subtotal***	*National staff*[a]	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Subtotal, Service Delivery									
Approved 2015/16	–	1	15	41	163	**220**	909	70	**1 199**
Proposed 2016/17	–	1	11	33	140	**185**	912	70	**1 167**
Net change	–	–	**(4)**	**(8)**	**(23)**	**(35)**	**3**	–	**(32)**
Supply Chain Management									
Approved posts 2015/16	–	1	9	10	84	**104**	195	16	**315**
Proposed posts 2016/17	–	1	9	9	79	**98**	192	16	**306**
Net change	–	–	–	**(1)**	**(5)**	**(6)**	**(3)**	–	**(9)**
Staff Security Cooperation Mechanism and Security and Safety Section									
Approved posts 2015/16	–	–	6	27	127	**160**	451	–	**611**
Proposed posts 2016/17	–	–	6	21	130	**157**	454	–	**611**
Net change	–	–	–	**(6)**	**3**	**(3)**	**3**	–	–
Conduct and Discipline Team									
Approved posts 2015/16	–	–	3	6	1	**10**	10	–	**20**
Proposed posts 2016/17	–	–	3	6	1	**10**	10	–	**20**
Net change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HIV/AIDS Unit									
Approved posts 2015/16	–	–	1	–	–	**1**	6	–	**7**
Proposed posts 2016/17	–	–	1	–	–	**1**	6	–	**7**
Net change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal									
Approved posts 2015/16	–	4	58	114	491	**667**	1 923	143	**2 733**
Proposed posts 2016/17	–	4	54	99	450	**607**	1 922	143	**2 672**
Net change	–	–	**(4)**	**(15)**	**(41)**	**(60)**	**(1)**	–	**(61)**
Approved temporary positions 2015/16[b]	–	–	–	3	15	**18**	80	–	**98**
Proposed temporary positions 2016/17[b]	–	–	–	2	15	**17**	80	–	**97**
Net change	–	–	–	**(1)**	–	**(1)**	–	–	**(1)**
Total									
Approved 2015/16	–	4	58	117	506	**685**	2 003	143	**2 831**
Proposed 2016/17	–	4	54	101	465	**624**	2 002	143	**2 769**
Net change	–	–	**(4)**	**(16)**	**(41)**	**(61)**	**(1)**	–	**(62)**

[a] Includes National Professional Officers and national General Service staff.
[b] Funded under general temporary assistance, in civilian personnel costs.

International staff: decrease of 61 posts and positions

National staff: net decrease of 1 post

Office of the Director of Mission Support

International staff: decrease of 1 post (abolishment of 1 P-3 post)

National staff: decrease of 1 post (abolishment of 1 national General Service post)

63. In the context of the Operation's internal review, it is proposed that a Contracts Management Officer post at the P-3 level be abolished in the Contracts Management Section. In accordance with the recommendations in the streamlining report, UNAMID continues to review its administrative resources and initiate the pooling of support personnel to achieve better synergies. It is therefore proposed that a Team Assistant post at the national General Service level in El Daein be abolished. The responsibilities of these posts are expected to be fulfilled by existing staff in the respective offices.

Office of the Deputy Director of Mission Support

International staff: decrease of 15 posts (abolishment of 15 Field Service posts)

National staff: decrease of 4 posts (abolishment of 1 National Professional Officer and 3 national General Service posts)

64. As part of the Operation's internal review and its efforts to establish a right-sized configuration of its civilian component, it is proposed that a total of 19 posts be abolished, as indicated in the table below, under the Office of the Deputy Director of Mission Support. On the basis of the subsequent streamlining of processes and workload estimates, it was determined that these posts are no longer required. The functions of these posts will be carried out by existing staff in the respective offices.

Table 6
Staffing changes: Office of the Deputy Director of Mission Support

Office Section Unit	*Type of proposed staffing change*	*Number of posts and positions*	*Post and position details*
Human Resources Section	Abolishment	(6)	2 Field Service, 1 National Professional Officer, 3 national General Service
Staff Counselling and Welfare Unit	Abolishment	(1)	1 Field Service
Mission Support Centre	Abolishment	(2)	2 Field Service
Budget and Finance Section	Abolishment	(3)	3 Field Service
Conference Management and Translation Section	Abolishment	(3)	3 Field Service
Information and Communications Technology Operations	Abolishment	(4)	4 Field Service
	Total	**(19)**	

Office of the Senior Administrative Officer

International staff: decrease of 1 post (conversion of 1 Field Service post to 1 national General Service post)

National staff: increase of 1 post (conversion of 1 national General Service post from 1 Field Service post)

65. On the basis of the review of the functions of the Information Management Assistant, it is proposed that the Field Service post be converted to a national General Service post, in line with General Assembly resolutions 61/276 and 66/264 for greater utilization of national staff and for national capacity-building.

Service Delivery

International staff: decrease of 35 posts and positions (abolishment of 4 P-4, 6 P-3 posts, 1 P-3 temporary position, 1 P-2 post, 20 Field Service posts and conversion of 3 Field Service posts to 3 national General Service posts)

National staff: increase of 3 posts (conversion of 3 national General Service posts from 3 Field Service posts)

66. As part of the Operation's internal review, it is proposed that a total of 32 posts and positions in Service Delivery be abolished. On the basis of the subsequent streamlining of processes and workload estimates, it was determined that these posts are no longer required. The functions of these posts will be carried out by existing staff in the respective offices. It is also proposed that three Field Service posts, consisting of a Facilities Management Assistant, a Transport Assistant and an Air Operations Assistant, be converted to national General Service posts, as part of the Operation's contribution towards national staff capacity-building and in line with General Assembly resolutions 61/276 and 66/264. The staffing changes proposed for Service Delivery are summarized in the table below.

Table 7
Staffing changes: Service Delivery

Office Section Unit	*Type of proposed staffing change*	*Number of posts and positions*	*Post and position details*
Mobility Section	Abolishment	(4)	1 P-3, 1 P-2, 2 Field Service
	Conversion	(2)	2 Field Service
	Conversion	2	2 national General Service
Engineering Section (including Facilities Management Unit)	Abolishment	(23)	3 P-4, 3 P-3, 17 Field Service
	Conversion	(1)	1 Field Service
	Conversion	1	1 national General Service
Life Support Services	Abolishment	(4)	1 P-4, 2 P-3, 1 Field Service
Facilities Management Unit	Abolishment	(1)	1 P-3, general temporary assistance
	Total	**(32)**	

Supply Chain Management

International staff: decrease of 6 posts (abolishment of 1 P-3 and 3 Field Service posts and conversion of 2 Field Service posts to 2 national General Service posts)

National staff: net decrease of 3 posts (abolishment of 5 national General Service posts and conversion of 2 national General Service posts from 2 Field Service posts)

67. On the basis of the Operation's internal review and current operational requirements, the abolishment of nine posts in Supply Chain Management is proposed. On the basis of the subsequent streamlining of processes and workload estimates, it was determined that these posts are no longer required. The responsibilities of these posts will be fulfilled by existing staff in the respective offices. It is also proposed that two Field Service posts, a Receiving and Inspector Officer and a Movement Control Assistant, be converted to two national General Service posts of Receiving and Inspector Assistant and Movement Control Assistant, respectively, as part of the Operation's contribution towards national staff capacity-building, in line with General Assembly resolutions 61/276 and 66/264. The staffing changes proposed for Supply Chain Management are summarized in the table below.

Table 8
Staffing changes: Supply Chain Management

Office Section Unit	*Type of proposed staffing change*	*Number of posts and positions*	*Post and position details*
Office of the Chief Supply Chain Management	Abolishment	(5)	5 national General Service
Integrated Warehousing and Property Management/ Contingent-owned Equipment	Abolishment	(3)	1 P-3, 2 Field Service
	Conversion	(1)	1 Field Service
	Conversion	1	1 national General Service
Movement Control Section	Abolishment	(1)	1 Field Service
	Conversion	(1)	1 Field Service
	Conversion	1	1 national General Service
	Total	**(9)**	

Staff Security Cooperation Mechanism and Security and Safety Section

International staff: net decrease of 3 posts (reclassification of 6 P-2 posts to 6 Field Service posts and conversion of 3 Field Service posts to 3 national General Service posts)

National staff: increase of 3 posts (conversion of 3 national General Service posts from Field Service posts)

68. As part of the Operation's internal review, it is proposed that six Associate Security Officers at the P-2 level be reclassified as Field Service posts, based on operational requirements. In addition, it is also proposed that three Security Officer posts at the Field Service level be converted to national General Service posts, as part of the Operation's contribution towards national staff capacity-building. The staffing changes proposed for the Staff Security Cooperation Mechanism and Security and Safety Section are summarized in the table below.

Table 9
Staffing changes: Staff Security Cooperation Mechanism and Security and Safety Section

Office Section Unit	*Type of proposed staffing change*	*Number of posts and positions*	*Post and position details*
Staff Security Cooperation Mechanism and Security and Safety Section	Reclassification	(6)	6 P-2
	Reclassification	6	6 Field Service
	Conversion	(3)	3 Field Service
	Conversion	3	3 national General Service
	Total	–	

II. Financial resources

A. Overall

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is 1 July to 30 June.)

Category	Expenditure (2014/15)	Apportionment[a] (2015/16)	Cost estimates (2016/17)	Variance	
				Amount	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(3)-(2)	(5)=(4)÷(2)
Military and police personnel					
Military observers	8 786.8	6 848.4	6 339.6	(508.8)	(7.4)
Military contingents	425 875.2	425 169.6	474 239.5	49 069.9	11.5
United Nations police	62 037.1	60 932.2	62 372.2	1 440.0	2.4
Formed police units	61 198.7	58 571.4	61 435.1	2 863.7	4.9
Subtotal	**557 897.9**	**551 521.6**	**604 386.4**	**52 864.8**	**9.6**
Civilian personnel					
International staff	200 789.5	194 111.5	163 769.0	(30 342.5)	(15.6)
National staff	70 427.8	69 122.7	81 631.7	12 509.0	18.1
United Nations Volunteers	15 349.2	10 058.4	9 712.7	(345.7)	(3.4)
General temporary assistance	2 935.5	4 466.3	5 195.2	728.9	16.3
Government-provided personnel	354.6	326.3	352.3	26.0	8.0
Subtotal	**289 856.5**	**278 085.2**	**260 660.9**	**(17 424.3)**	**(6.3)**
Operational costs					
Civilian electoral observers	–	–	–	–	–
Consultants	324.9	173.3	148.9	(24.4)	(14.1)
Official travel	6 641.2	4 646.6	4 656.0	9.4	0.2
Facilities and infrastructure	73 191.9	85 612.5	67 933.1	(17 679.4)	(20.7)
Ground transportation	12 974.0	11 271.9	11 753.0	481.1	4.3
Air transportation	78 762.8	96 860.0	81 367.5	(15 492.5)	(16.0)
Naval transportation	280.8	–	–	–	–
Communications	16 804.5	25 850.3	21 727.2	(4 123.1)	(15.9)
Information technology	18 168.2	16 700.2	11 798.4	(4 901.8)	(29.4)
Medical	1 012.2	1 488.6	1 519.3	30.7	2.1
Special equipment	–	–	–	–	–
Other supplies, services and equipment	31 151.2	27 954.5	30 512.4	2 557.9	9.2
Quick-impact projects	1 999.2	2 000.0	2 000.0	–	–
Subtotal	**241 310.9**	**272 557.9**	**233 415.8**	**(39 142.1)**	**(14.4)**
Gross requirements	**1 089 065.3**	**1 102 164.7**	**1 098 463.1**	**(3 701.6)**	**(0.3)**
Staff assessment income	24 339.8	23 968.5	24 659.0	690.5	2.9
Net requirements	**1 064 725.5**	**1 078 196.2**	**1 073 804.1**	**(4 392.1)**	**(0.4)**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–	–
Total requirements	**1 089 065.3**	**1 102 164.7**	**1 098 463.1**	**(3 701.6)**	**(0.3)**

[a] Includes financial resources for 104 posts, including 41 international posts (1 D-1, 2 P-5, 6 P-4, 8 P-3, 1 P-2 and 23 Field Service) and 63 national posts (7 National Professional Officer and 56 national General Service) and operational costs in respect of the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, which were included in the approved budget for the 2015/16 period. For the 2016/17 period, these requirements are reflected in the proposed budget for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 69/307.

B. Non-budgeted contributions

69. The estimated value of non-budgeted contributions for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 is as follows:

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Estimated value*
Status-of-forces agreement[a]	1 662.8
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	–
Total	**1 662.8**

[a] Includes value of land contributed by the Government of the Sudan ($558,700) and services in accordance with the status-of-forces agreement, including landing rights at airports ($808,600) and vehicle registration fees ($295,500).

C. Efficiency gains

70. The cost estimates for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 take into account the following efficiency initiative:

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Amount*	*Initiative*
Air transportation	3 212.0	Optimization of the UNAMID fleet configuration through reduction of the fleet by two rotary-wing aircraft
Total	**3 212.0**	

D. Vacancy factors

71. The cost estimates for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 take into account the following vacancy factors:

(Percentage)

Category	*Actual 2014/15*	*Budgeted[a] 2015/16*	*Projected 2016/17*
Military and police personnel			
Military observers	12.9	0.0	6.0
Military contingents	13.7	13.0	3.0
United Nations police	16.0	15.0	13.0
Formed police units	(0.4)	1.0	1.0
Civilian personnel			
International staff	18.7	5.0	15.0
National staff			
National Professional Officers	23.2	27.0	25.0

Category	Actual 2014/15	Budgeted[a] 2015/16	Projected 2016/17
National General Service staff	2.7	1.5	1.0
United Nations Volunteers — international	5.0	1.0	5.0
United Nations Volunteers — national	100.0	1.0	0.0
Temporary positions[b]			
International staff	45.5	30.0	10.0
National staff	0.0	5.0	1.0
Government-provided personnel	0.0	5.0	1.0

[a] Rates reflect civilian personnel in UNAMID and exclude the 104 posts within the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe. A vacancy rate of 5 per cent has been approved for international staff, 50 per cent for National Professional Officers and 17 per cent for national General Service for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe.

[b] Funded under general temporary assistance.

72. The proposed vacancy factors are based on the Operation's experience to date and take into account circumstances in relation to the deployment of uniformed personnel and recruitment of suitable civilian staff. For military contingents, the delayed deployment factor is applied to a phased deployment which reflects the expected increase in the deployment of military contingent personnel in January 2017. Due consideration has been given to current and fiscal year-to-date average vacancy rates, recent incumbency patterns and projected changes in the composition of staff.

E. Contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment

73. Requirements for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 are based on standard reimbursement rates for major equipment (under wet-lease arrangements) and self-sustainment in the total amount of $156,417,200 as follows:

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Estimated amount		
Category	Military contingents	Formed police units	Total
Major equipment	75 609.4	12 928.7	**88 538.1**
Self-sustainment	60 889.1	6 990.0	**67 879.1**
Total	**136 498.5**	**19 918.7**	**156 417.2**

Mission factors	Percentage	Effective date	Last review date
A. Applicable to mission area			
Extreme environmental condition factor	2.6	1 January 2008	–
Intensified operational condition factor	3.8	1 January 2008	–
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	3.3	1 January 2008	–
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	0.0-3.0		

F. Training

74. The estimated resource requirements for training for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 are as follows:

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Estimated amount*
Consultants	
Training consultants	78.3
Official travel	
Official travel, training	1 766.0
Other supplies, services and equipment	
Training fees, supplies and services	1 976.4
Total	**3 820.7**

75. The number of participants planned for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, compared with previous periods, is as follows:

(Number of participants)

	International staff			*National staff*			*Military and police personnel*		
	Actual 2014/15	*Planned 2015/16*	*Proposed 2016/17*	*Actual 2014/15*	*Planned 2015/16*	*Proposed 2016/17*	*Actual 2014/15*	*Planned 2015/16*	*Proposed 2016/17*
Internal	364	970	815	1 317	2 151	2 056	24	124	535
External[a]	172	203	316	118	118	161	24	4	54
Total	**536**	**1 131**	**1 131**	**1 435**	**2 269**	**2 217**	**48**	**128**	**589**

[a] Includes United Nations Logistics Base and outside the mission area.

76. The planned training programme for the 2016/17 period will continue to be focused on enhancing leadership, management and organizational development skills, and strengthening the substantive and technical capacity of the Operation's personnel. This will involve 3,937 participants, comprising 1,131 international, 2,217 national and 589 military and police personnel. The training of staff will result in the enhancement of services and improvement of technical and professional skills, which will ensure better support for the various components of the Operation.

77. The increase in the number of military and police personnel proposed for training is attributable primarily to the realignment of the Police Division's priorities on the basis of Security Council resolution 2228 (2015), which includes: (a) supporting the physical protection of civilians and facilitation of humanitarian assistance; (b) the creation of a protective environment by coordinating community-oriented policing initiatives; and (c) the enhancement of organizational performance and management. Individual police officers will receive training in areas such as conduct and discipline, community-oriented policing, humanitarian issues and protection of civilians.

G. Mine detection and mine-clearing services

78. The estimated resource requirements for mine detection and mine-clearing services for the period 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 are as follows:

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Estimated value*
Other supplies, services and equipment	
Mine detection and mine-clearing services	8 246.5

79. The proposed resource requirements for mine detection and mine-clearing services include funding for international and national staff ($3,015,200); contracts and grants for the survey, clearance and risk education of explosive remnants of war ($4,125,000); travel and training ($190,000); and clearance equipment for explosive remnants of war, office equipment and operational expenses ($294,820). The balance represents support and management fees for the United Nations Office for Project Services in the amount of $621,400.

80. The Operation's role in mine detection and mine-clearing activities is reflected in the following outputs, under expected accomplishment 2.1 of the results-based-budgeting frameworks:

- Provision of explosive ordnance disposal operations in 100 confirmed hazardous areas and provision of rapid survey response to reported incidents involving explosive remnants of war
- Safe disposal of 5,000 explosive remnants of war items
- Provision of explosive remnants of war and small arms and light weapons risk education to 1 million persons in all 5 States in Darfur through direct and indirect means of communication
- Delivery of four training sessions to strengthen quality management of explosive remnants of war disposal and risk education activities to the National Mine Action Centre staff in Darfur

H. Quick-impact projects

81. The estimated resource requirements for quick-impact projects for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, compared with previous periods, are as follows:

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Period	*Amount*	*Number of projects*
1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 (actual)	1 999.2	35
1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016 (approved)	2 000.0	80
1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 (proposed)	2 000.0	76

82. The Operation's quick-impact projects will continue to facilitate the creation of the environment required to build the confidence of internally displaced persons and the population at large. The projects will also strengthen the partnership with civil society and non-governmental organizations to bring tangible benefits for a population that expects to see immediate gains. The quick-impact projects planned for the 2016/17 period include the construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure for the local administration, justice, prisons, education and civil society sectors and training on the production of stabilized soil blocks and fuel-efficient stoves.

III. Analysis of variances[1]

83. The standard terminology applied with respect to the analysis of resources variances in this section are defined in annex I.B to the present report. The terminology used remains the same as in previous reports.

	Variance	
Military observers	($508.8)	(7.4%)

- **Cost parameters: change in the delayed deployment factor**

84. The reduced requirements are attributable mainly to the application of a higher delayed deployment factor of 6 per cent in the 2016/17 period, compared with zero per cent applied during the 2015/16 period, and to lower projected costs for rotation travel, based on recent expenditure patterns.

	Variance	
Military contingents	$49 069.9	11.5%

- **Cost parameters: change in the delayed deployment factor**

85. The increased requirements are attributable mainly to: (a) funding for an average of 14,839 military contingent personnel, inclusive of a 3 per cent delayed deployment factor on the phased deployment schedule, applied in the 2016/17 period, compared with funding for an average of 13,657 military contingent personnel, inclusive of a 13 per cent delayed deployment factor applied during the 2015/16 period; and (b) the higher rate of reimbursement to troop-contributing countries in the amount of $1,365 per month from 1 July 2016 applied in the 2016/17 budget, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 68/281, compared with $1,332 per month from 1 July 2014 used in the 2015/16 budget.

	Variance	
United Nations police	$1 440.0	2.4%

- **Cost parameters: change in the delayed deployment factor**

86. The increased requirements are attributable mainly to the application of a lower delayed deployment factor of 13 per cent in the 2016/17 period, compared with 15 per cent applied during the 2015/16 period.

[1] Resource variance amounts are expressed in thousands of United States dollars. Analysis is provided for variances of at least plus or minus 5 per cent or $100,000.

	Variance	
Formed police units	$2 863.7	4.9%

- **Mandate: change in the rate of reimbursement in accordance with General Assembly resolution 68/281**

87. The increased requirements are attributable mainly to the application of $1,365 per month as the single rate of reimbursement to countries contributing formed police personnel from 1 July 2016, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 68/281, compared with $1,332 per month from 1 July 2014 used in the 2015/16 period; and to the reduced average unserviceability factor of 6.1 per cent in 2016/17, compared with 11.7 per cent applied in 2015/16.

	Variance	
International staff	($30 342.5)	(15.6%)

- **Management: reduced outputs and inputs**

88. The reduced requirements are attributable mainly to: (a) the proposed abolishment of 53 international posts, and proposed conversion of nine international posts to national General Service posts; (b) the exclusion of 41 international posts (1 D-1, 2 P-5, 6 P-4, 8 P-3, 1 P-2 and 23 Field Service) related to the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 69/307; and (c) the application of a higher vacancy rate of 15 per cent in the 2016/17 period compared with 5 per cent applied during the 2015/16 period.

	Variance	
National staff	$12 509.0	18.1%

- **Management: reduced outputs and inputs**

89. The increased requirements are attributable mainly to the increase in requirements for salaries and allowances following the implementation of the revised national salary scale, which reflects an increase in salaries of 46 per cent in the National Professional Officer category and of 34 per cent in the General Service category, effective September 2015. The increased requirements are offset in part by the exclusion of 7 National Professional Officer and 56 national General Service posts related to the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 69/307.

	Variance	
United Nations Volunteers	($345.7)	(3.4%)

- **Management: reduced outputs and inputs**

90. The reduced requirements are attributable mainly to the application of a higher vacancy factor for international United Nations Volunteers of 5 per cent for the 2016/17 period compared with 1 per cent applied in the 2015/16 budget.

	Variance	
General temporary assistance	$728.9	16.3%

• Management: additional inputs and same outputs

91. The increased requirements are attributable mainly to temporary national staff for updated staff assessment, and the application of a lower vacancy rate of 1 per cent in 2016/17 compared with 5 per cent applied in 2015/16; and to temporary international staff for the application of a lower vacancy rate of 10 per cent for the 2016/17 period, compared with 30 per cent applied during the 2015/16 period and updated common staff costs. The variance is offset in part by reduced requirements related to the proposed abolishment of two temporary international staff positions of an Under-Secretary-General and a P-3 level post.

	Variance	
Government-provided personnel	$26.0	8.0%

• Cost parameters: change in vacancy rates

92. The increased requirements are attributable mainly to the application of a lower vacancy rate of 1 per cent during the 2016/17 period compared with 5 per cent applied in the 2015/16 period.

	Variance	
Consultants	($24.4)	(14.1%)

• Management: reduced outputs and inputs

93. The reduced requirements are attributable mainly to the lower estimated costs for consultancy services related to database management and quick-impact projects that are planned during the 2016/17 period.

	Variance	
Facilities and infrastructure	($17 679.4)	(20.7%)

• Management: reduced outputs and inputs

94. The reduced requirements are attributable mainly to: (a) reduced requirements in petrol, oil and lubricants, owing to the lower projected cost of $0.90 per litre applied in the 2016/17 period, compared with $1.02 per litre applied in 2015/16 and the lower volume of fuel requirement of 38.1 million litres in the 2016/17 period, which takes into account that the Operation is at the end of its three-year generator replacement programme with efficiencies in consumption realized, compared with 40.1 million litres in 2015/16; (b) the reduced projected demand for maintenance and cleaning services, owing to the closure of camps and co-location of Operation personnel in super camps and team sites; (c) the planned acquisition of fewer engineering supplies and items of water treatment and fuel distribution equipment, compared with the 2015/16 period, owing to the availability of existing stock; (d) the exclusion of a provision for the rental of office equipment owing to the availability of photocopiers within the Operation; (e) the planned replacement of fewer generators and items of electrical equipment for the 2016/17 period compared with the 2015/16

period; and (f) reduced requirements in security services owing to requirements for individual contractors now being budgeted under other services, supplies and equipment.

	Variance	
Ground transportation	$481.1	4.3%

- **Management: additional inputs and same outputs**

95. The increased requirements are attributable mainly to higher provisions for petrol, oil and lubricants, owing to the higher projected volume of fuel requirement of 6.2 million litres in 2016/17 compared with 5.1 million litres in 2015/16; and to additional requirements for the replacement of 11 special purpose vehicles, including heavy pallet loading, medium recovery, sewage and heavy water trucks, that have reached their useful lives and sustained damage as a result of poor terrain.

	Variance	
Air transportation	($15 492.5)	(16.0%)

- **Management: reduced inputs and same outputs**

96. The reduced requirements are attributable mainly to: (a) the rental and operation of helicopters, owing to lower annual rental costs for three Mi-8 helicopters as a result of recent contractual arrangements and the reduction of two Mi-8 helicopters; (b) petrol, oil and lubricants, owing to the lower projected volume of aviation fuel requirement of 14.3 million litres in the 2016/17 period compared with 15.4 million litres in 2015/16 and the lower projected cost in aviation fuel of $0.85 per litre applied in the 2016/17 period, compared with $0.97 per litre applied in 2015/16; (c) services, owing to the exclusion of provisions that are only related to the 2015/16 period, including a retainer for a contract for the enhancement of airfield lighting and the Operation's contribution towards the establishment of the Aviation Information Management Suite; and (d) the rental and operation of fixed-wing aircraft, owing to the replacement of one fixed-wing DHC-8 aircraft with one ATR-72 aircraft, which has a lower annual rental cost.

	Variance	
Communications	($4 123.1)	(15.9%)

- **Management: reduced inputs and same outputs**

97. The reduced requirements are attributable mainly to the exclusion of provisions for the centralized tetra system, which was only required during the 2015/16 period, and the planned acquisition of fewer items of communications equipment owing mainly to the limited replacement of essential items during the 2016/17 period, compared with the 2015/16 period.

	Variance	
Information technology	($4 901.8)	(29.4%)

- **Management: reduced inputs and same outputs**

98. The reduced requirements are attributable mainly to fewer spare parts and supplies, owing mainly to the limited replacement of essential items; and to the non-requirement for indirect support costs for Umoja compared with the provisions included in the approved budget for the 2015/16 period.

	Variance	
Other supplies, services and equipment	$2 557.9	9.2%

- **Management: additional outputs and inputs**

99. The increased requirements are attributable mainly to provisions for individual contractors for engineering projects, transport workshops, airport operations, security and cargo handling that are reflected under this budget line but were previously reflected under several classes of expenditure. This variance is offset in part by reduced requirements in other freight and related costs, owing mainly to the lower planned acquisition of equipment and spare parts in the 2016/17 period compared with 2015/16.

IV. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

100. **The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of the Operation are:**

(a) **Appropriation of the amount of $1,098,463,100 for the maintenance of the Operation for the 12-month period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017;**

(b) **Assessment of the amount in paragraph (a) above at a monthly rate of $91,538,592 should the Security Council decide to continue the mandate of the Operation.**

V. Summary of follow-up action taken to implement the decisions and requests made by the General Assembly in its resolution 69/307, including the requests and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions endorsed by the General Assembly

A. General Assembly Cross-cutting issues

Cross-cutting issues

(Resolution 69/307)

Decision request	*Action taken to implement decision request*
Notes the importance of the Standard Cost and Ratio Manual as an effective standardized consolidated reference tool to ensure credibility, consistency and transparency, and urges the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to align the holding of assets with the Manual, while duly taking into account the situation on the ground, and bearing in mind the mandate, complexities and size of individual peacekeeping missions (para. 16)	The unit costs of assets in the Operation's proposed budgets are formulated based on the Standard Cost and Ratio Manual. UNAMID continues to pursue its efforts to bring its holdings of information technology and communications equipment and vehicles in line with the standard ratios, as stipulated in the Manual. Transfer of excess vehicles to other missions, as well as withdrawal from service and non-acquisition of new vehicles have been implemented as part of the Operation's efforts
Notes the importance of ensuring that the civilian staffing structure of peacekeeping operations is commensurate with the effective delivery of mandated activity, and in this regard encourages the Secretary-General to regularly review the civilian staffing needs of peacekeeping operations, as appropriate (para. 22)	In compliance with the approved budget for the 2015/16 period, UNAMID has completed the last phase of its streamlining exercise, which comprises the abolishment of 475 posts and positions (467 national General Service posts, 7 National Professional Officer posts and one national General Service position funded under general temporary assistance) by 31 December 2015. In the meantime, UNAMID continues to explore options to best utilize its existing human resources for the effective delivery of its mandate
Requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to reduce the overall environmental footprint of each peacekeeping mission, including by implementing environmentally friendly waste management and power generation systems, in full compliance with the relevant rules and regulations, including, but not limited to, the United Nations environmental and waste management policy and procedures (para. 28)	To minimize the overall environmental footprint of the Operation, UNAMID continues to implement its environmental policy and guidelines. To date, the Operation has installed 122 wastewater treatment plants and 22 medical waste incinerators. Currently, 18 medical incinerators are being installed throughout the Operation. UNAMID has also undertaken the treatment and recycling of wastewater to meet non-potable water requirements. UNAMID is also implementing environmentally friendly waste management procedures, including separating solid waste, and developed a number controlled tipping sites or sanitary landfills. UNAMID has also planted drought resistant trees throughout its camps

Decision request	*Action taken to implement decision request*
	Furthermore, carlogs have been installed in all vehicles to monitor the duration of car idling and control fuel consumption. Mini-buses and medium buses are used mostly to transport large number of passengers instead of light duty vehicles allocated to individual staff members. UNAMID is also exploring opportunities to further reduce its vehicle holdings to reduce fuel consumption and carbon footprint
Encourages the Secretary-General to utilize local materials, capacity and knowledge in the implementation of construction projects for peacekeeping operations, in compliance with the United Nations Procurement Manual (para. 31)	UNAMID will continue to utilize locally available construction materials in projects such as sand, aggregates, gravel, building blocks, zinc roofing sheets, rock boulders and cement. During the 2014/15 period, two thirds of all purchase orders related to construction activities were issued to local vendors for the provision of construction services and materials. UNAMID also benefited from the local market, with knowledge in concrete-block making, as well as for procurement of building blocks, sand and gravel
Requests the Secretary-General to strengthen oversight and internal controls in the areas of procurement and asset management across peacekeeping missions, including by holding mission management accountable for checking stock levels before undertaking any acquisition activity in order to ensure compliance with established asset management policies, taking into account the current and future needs of the mission and the importance of the full implementation of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (para. 33)	UNAMID acknowledges the recommendation and will continue to implement measures and controls to address its stock levels, in compliance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards
Requests the Secretary-General to make full use of the Regional Procurement Office in Entebbe for procurement in the field (para. 35)	UNAMID will continue to utilize the services of the Regional Procurement Office in Entebbe, in line with its operational requirements, as well as participate, where applicable, in the regional acquisition plan
Also requests the Secretary-General to present in his budget proposals a clear vision of the construction requirements for each mission, including, as appropriate, multi-year plans, and to continue his efforts to improve all aspects of project planning, including the assumptions underlying the formulation of such budgets, with due consideration of operational circumstances on the ground, and to closely monitor the execution of works to ensure their timely completion (para. 36)	UNAMID acknowledges the recommendation and reiterates that construction requirements reflect the Operation's strategic priorities. During the implementation of construction projects, which have been managed and monitored by the Engineering Section, the Operation faced challenges and delays attributable to required approvals, long procurement processes and difficulties in obtaining land. These bottlenecks have been addressed gradually In the proposed budget for the 2016/17 period, UNAMID does not have multi-year construction projects planned

Decision request	*Action taken to implement decision request*
Recalls paragraphs 137 and 143 of the report of the Advisory Committee, welcomes the ongoing roll-out of the aviation information management system across all peacekeeping operations with aviation assets, and looks forward to further reporting on the improvements realized in air operations (para. 37)	UNAMID will implement the training phase of the aviation information management system during the 2015/16 period. The Operation will report on improvements realized in air operations in the context of the 2015/16 performance report
Notes the often dangerous and hostile environment in which air crews working under contracts with the United Nations operate, requests the Secretary-General to consider measures to be implemented to strengthen the security of such crews, including confirming that the appropriate lines of responsibility for the handling of related security aspects are in place, and to report thereon in the context of his next report on the overview of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations (para. 38)	UNAMID acknowledges the recommendation and has been providing comprehensive briefings about the security situation within the area of operations, including possible hostile attacks and updated information on aviation threat assessment during its daily briefing of air crews. On the basis of the daily aviation threat and risk assessment, the Aviation Unit may request the deployment of ground protection forces and/or special arrangements with the Government of the Sudan at certain landing sites whenever required, for additional security
Recalls paragraph 147 of the report of the Advisory Committee, requests the Secretary-General to ensure consistency, transparency and cost-efficiency in the budgeting for unmanned aerial systems in individual peacekeeping operation budget proposals in this regard, including by presenting expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement, as well as information on outputs, as appropriate, in the context of the results-based-budgeting framework, and also requests him to include comprehensive information, including on lessons learned from the utilization of unmanned aerial systems in United Nations peacekeeping operations, in his next overview report (para. 39)	Currently, UNAMID does not have any unmanned aerial system in its air operations fleet. The proposed budget for the 2016/17 period does not include any requirements for an unmanned aerial system
Also recalls paragraph 21 of its resolution 69/272 of 2 April 2015, encourages the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to strengthen accountability in all sectors of field missions, and, to this end, urges the Secretary-General and Member States to undertake all relevant actions within their respective areas of competence, including holding perpetrators accountable (para. 50)	UNAMID has a Conduct and Discipline Team that has regional offices in all of five sectors. These offices are effectively implementing the three-pronged strategy of prevention, enforcement and remedial action, to deal with sexual exploitation and sexual abuse and other forms of misconduct. UNAMID has made efforts to raise awareness among its personnel to strengthen their accountability. All complaints are duly assessed and referred for investigation, according to the applicable rules and procedures. Appropriate administrative or disciplinary actions are taken on all substantiated allegations

Decision request	*Action taken to implement decision request*
Requests the Secretary-General to ensure the availability of easily accessible reporting mechanisms for victims of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (para. 51)	UNAMID has established a community-based complaint reception mechanism with the help of the United Nations country team and other stakeholders that will facilitate any victim of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse to report an incident or file a complaint, without any fear of reprisal
Requests the Secretary-General to make further efforts to ensure that all personnel are made fully aware of, and remain compliant with, their personal responsibilities regarding the Organization's policy of zero tolerance, upon their arrival in the mission and throughout their deployment (para. 54)	UNAMID continues to maintain the Organization's zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse through highly effective training endeavours that include induction training, refresher training, targeted training and training of trainers to all categories of UNAMID personnel. UNAMID also conducts workshops for managers and commanders to allow for a greater understanding on their role in the prevention of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. The UNAMID senior management has also been proactively reminding personnel about the Organization's zero tolerance policy
Stresses the importance of training all personnel for the prevention of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, and requests the Secretary-General to expedite the development of the e-learning programme and to deploy it as soon as possible (para. 55)	The UNAMID Conduct and Discipline Team, in coordination with the Department of Field Support Conduct and Discipline Unit, is taking the lead role in developing an e-learning programme, along with other entities. Until such a programme is in operation, UNAMID continues to deliver a series of specially designed training modules on the prevention of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. These modules are a combination of verbal and visual aids such as PowerPoint presentations and movie clips. Learner-centred short lectures with interactive discussions and realistic examples and logical summing up are used for best effect. Other adult learning techniques, such as case studies and role play, are also incorporated to enhance the effectiveness of the awareness training
Recalls paragraph 55 of the report of the Secretary-General, and requests the Secretary-General to engage in consultations with Member States, in particular troop-contributing countries, on the methodology for reporting sexual exploitation and abuse cases and to update the relevant Committees on the results of his efforts in this regard in his future reports (para. 57)	UNAMID, in conjunction with the Department of Field Support, has been providing and communicating with Member States through their respective Permanent Missions to the United Nations on a regular basis, on issues related to sexual exploitation and sexual abuse cases, as necessary

B. Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

(A/69/839/Add.6)

Request recommendation	*Action taken to implement request recommendation*
While the Advisory Committee has no objection at this time to the retention of the position of Joint Chief Mediator, it recommends that the position be kept under review in the light of the abolishment of the Joint Mediation Support Team and the vacancy of the position since 2011 (para. 36)	The position of Joint Chief Mediator is proposed to be abolished in the proposed budget for the 2016/17 period, because this role is planned to be merged and included within the responsibilities of the Joint Special Representative
The Advisory Committee encourages UNAMID to strengthen its efforts to recruit more Arabic-speaking staff, including at the higher levels (para. 37)	UNAMID continues to strengthen its efforts in considering more Arabic-speaking candidates at the higher levels, with the caveat that such candidates are rostered and competitively selected
The Advisory Committee notes that, where applicable, UNAMID construction projects are based on a multi-year plan, and encourages the Operation to continue planning and budgeting for construction projects on that basis (para. 48)	While UNAMID acknowledges and confirms its commitment to continue its construction projects on the basis of a multi-year plan where applicable, it has decided to adopt a policy to implement projects that can realistically be accomplished in a single year. This is attributable to challenges in obtaining the required approvals, and to obstructions owing to conditions on the ground that delay the completion of projects
The Advisory Committee is of the view that UNAMID should align its vehicle holdings with the standard ratios expeditiously (para. 51)	UNAMID agrees with the Committee's observation and is currently making efforts to reduce its vehicle holdings to align with standard ratios
The Advisory Committee encourages UNAMID to select and implement the projects in a timely manner so as to achieve the quick impact of the projects planned (para. 60)	UNAMID has witnessed a noticeable improvement in the management and implementation of quick-impact projects in recent years, owing to the early submission of the acquisition plans. However, the implementation of projects is beset by the difficulties and challenges attributable to external factors beyond the Operation's control, such as the political situation, security access and land disputes. Furthermore, the Operation experienced delays in the solicitation and acquisition processes as a result of prolonged procurement processes and the awarding of contracts. UNAMID will continue to address the challenges and obstacles to ensure faster implementation of the projects

Request recommendation	*Action taken to implement request recommendation*
The Advisory Committee encourages UNAMID to strengthen its efforts to mitigate its environmental impact, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 69/261 (para. 62)	UNAMID will continue to implement measures such as the treatment and recycling of wastewater to meet non-potable requirements, the utilization of solar power heaters and the disposal of waste in an environmentally friendly manner, with the separation of solid waste and developing controlled tipping sites or sanitary landfills, in its efforts at mitigating its environmental impact. Furthermore, UNAMID has been conducting awareness training on environmental protection and waste management to newly arrived military, police and civilian personnel. UNAMID is also pursuing alternative renewable energy sources such as solar power so as to reduce its dependency on fossil fuel

Annex I

Definitions

A. Terminology related to proposed changes in human resources

The following terminology has been applied with respect to proposed changes in human resources (see sect. I of the present report):

- **Post establishment**. A new post is proposed to be established when additional resources are necessary and when it is not possible to redeploy resources from other offices or otherwise accommodate specific activities from within existing resources.
- **Post reassignment.** An approved post that was intended to cover a certain function is proposed to implement other priority mandated activities unrelated to the original function. While a post reassignment may involve a change of location or office, it does not change the category or level of the post.
- **Post redeployment**. An approved post is proposed to be redeployed to cover comparable or related functions in another office.
- **Post reclassification.** An approved post is proposed to be reclassified (upgraded or downgraded) when the duties and responsibilities of the post have changed substantially.
- **Post abolishment.** An approved post is proposed to be abolished if it is no longer needed to implement the activities for which it was approved or to implement other priority mandated activities within the mission.
- **Post conversion.** Three possible options for post conversion are as follows:
  - Conversion of general temporary assistance positions to posts: approved positions financed under general temporary assistance are proposed for conversion to posts if the functions being performed are of a continuing nature.
  - Conversion of individual contractors or individuals on procurement contracts to national staff posts: taking into account the continuing nature of certain functions, in line with section VIII, paragraph 11, of General Assembly resolution 59/296, individual contractors or individuals on procurement contracts are proposed for conversion to national staff posts.
  - Conversion of international staff posts to national staff posts: approved international staff posts are proposed for conversion to national staff posts.

B. Terminology related to variance analysis

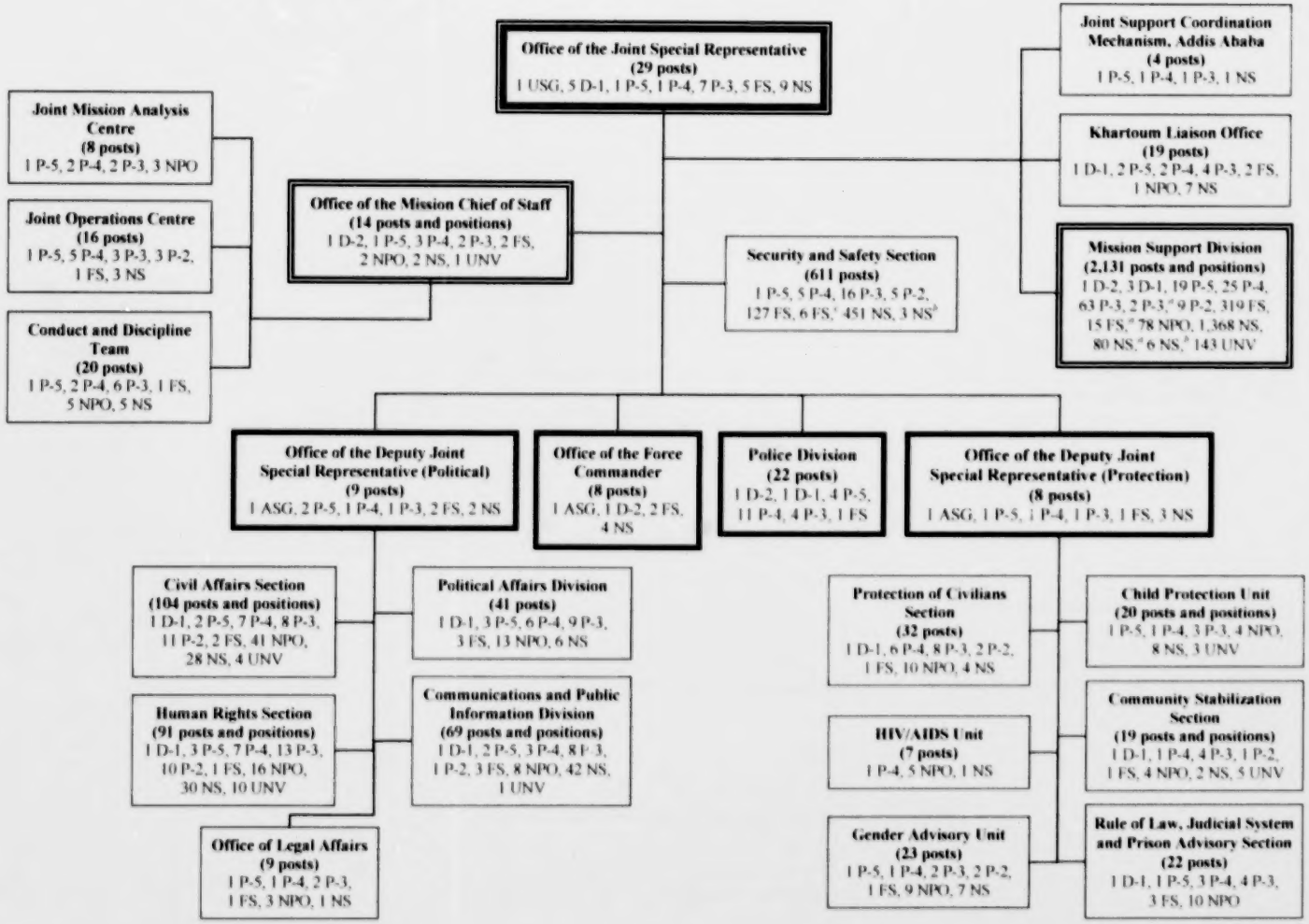
Section III of the present report indicates the single largest contributing factor of each resource variance, according to specific standard options encompassed in the four standard categories listed below:

- **Mandate:** variances caused by changes in the scale or scope of the mandate, or changes in the expected accomplishments as driven by the mandate
- **External:** variances caused by parties or situations external to the United Nations
- **Cost parameters:** variances caused by United Nations regulations, rules and policies
- **Management:** variances caused by management actions to achieve planned results more effectively (e.g., by reprioritizing or adding certain outputs) or efficiently (e.g., by taking measures to reduce personnel or operational inputs while maintaining the same level of outputs) and/or from performance-related issues (e.g., by having underestimated the costs or quantities of inputs required to produce a certain level of outputs, or by delayed recruitment)

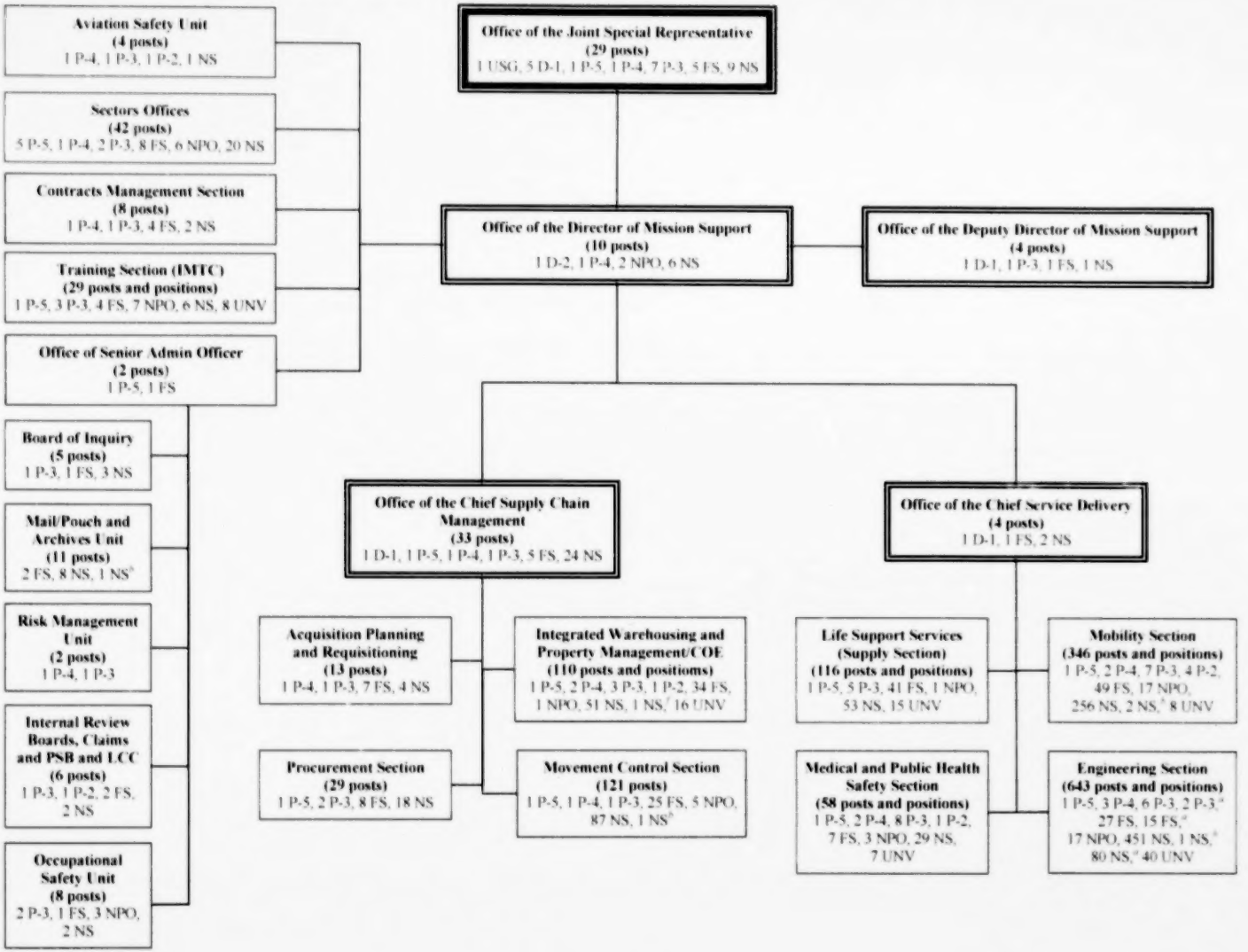
Annex II

Organization charts

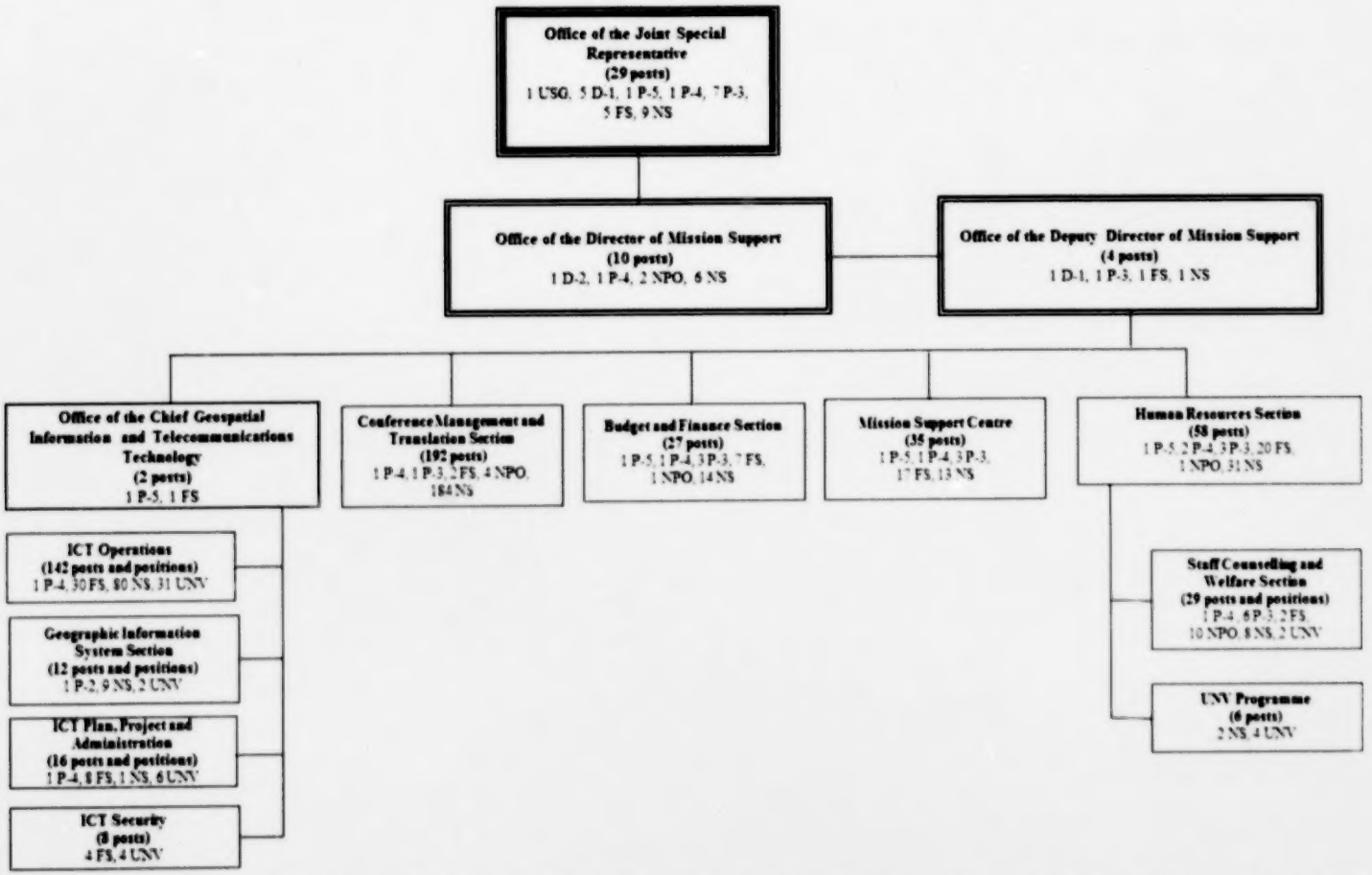
A. Substantive and administrative offices



B.1 Mission Support Division



B.2 Office of the Director of Mission Support

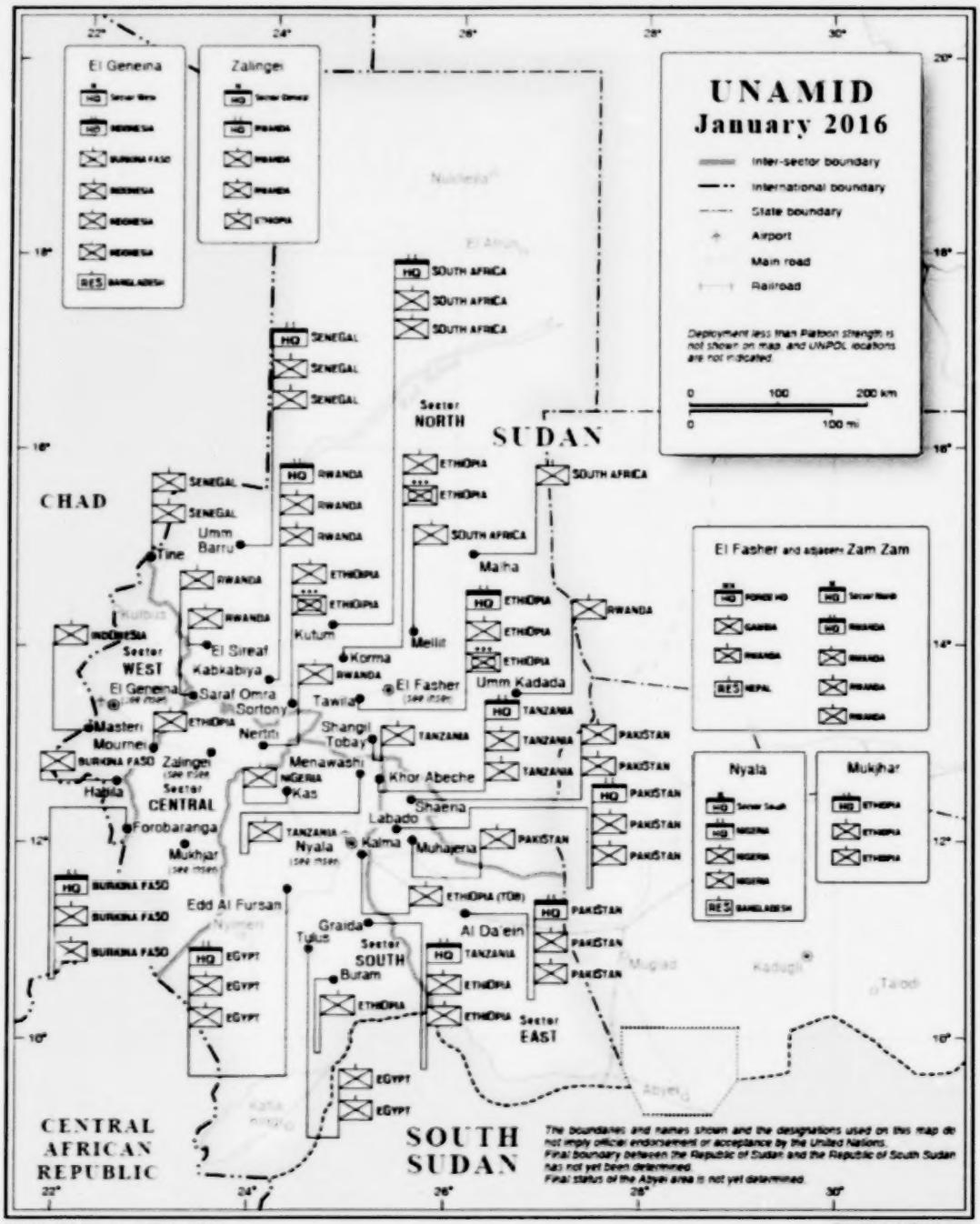


Abbreviations: USG, Under-Secretary-General; ASG, Assistant Secretary-General; FS, Field Service; NS, national General Service; NPO, National Professional Officer; UNV, United Nations Volunteers; COE, contingent-owned equipment; ICT, information and communications technology; IMTC, Integrated Mission Training Centre; LCC, local committee on contracts; PSB, Property Survey Board.

[a] General temporary assistance.

[b] Converted.

[c] Reclassified.


UNAMID
January 2016
Inter-sector boundary
International boundary
State boundary
Airport
Main road
Railroad
Deployment less than Platoon strength is not shown on map and UNPOL locations are not indicated.
0 100 200 km
0 100 mi
El Geneina
Zalingei
Nyala
Mukjhar
El Fasher and adjacent Zam Zam
SUDAN
CHAD
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
SOUTH SUDAN
Sector NORTH
Sector WEST
Sector CENTRAL
Sector SOUTH
Sector EAST
Umm Barru
Tine
Kutum
Melit
Malha
Korma
El Fasher
Umm Kadada
El Sireaf
Kabkabiya
Saraf Omra
Sortony
Tawila
Nertiti
Shangil Tobay
Masteri
Mournei
Zalingei
Habila
Forobaranga
Mukjhar
Menawashi
Khor Abeche
Kas
Shaeria
Labado
Kalma
Muhajeria
Nyala
Edd Al Fursan
Graida
Tulus
Buram
Al Da'ein
Kadugli
Talodi
Abyei
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.
Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined.
Map No. 4327 Rev. 21 UNITED NATIONS January 2016
Department of Field Support
Geospatial Information Section (formerly Cartographic Section)

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Security Council

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Agenda item 120
Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly

Security Council
Seventy-first year

Letter dated 8 February 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Slovenia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

In accordance with Article 97 of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as the joint letter of the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council dated 15 December 2015 based on General Assembly resolution 69/321, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia, I have the honour to present the candidature of Danilo Türk, former President of the Republic of Slovenia, for the position of Secretary-General of the United Nations (see annex).

(*Signed*) Andrej **Logar**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 8 February 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Slovenia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 3 February 2016 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Slovenia addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

Following the joint letter by the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council of 15 December 2015, I have the honour to present the candidature of Danilo Türk, former President of the Republic of Slovenia, for the post of United Nations Secretary-General.

Mr. Türk is an internationally renowned political figure, a diplomat and professor of international law with immense political and international experience. His work testifies to his strong, decades-long commitment to the United Nations: throughout the years, he has served in the Organization's major bodies and devoted considerable attention to multilateral affairs during his term as President of the Republic of Slovenia (2007-2012).

He was Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs (2000-2005), appointed by the then United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan. Before that, he served eight years as Permanent Representative of the Republic of Slovenia to the United Nations in New York and was twice President of the United Nations Security Council during Slovenia's non-permanent membership (1998-1999).

Throughout his career at the United Nations, he was closely involved in the efforts for the Organization's reforms, such as the creation of the United Nations Human Rights Council in 2005-2006. He was also a member of several United Nations expert bodies in the field of human rights.

At present, Mr. Türk is an active member of the Club de Madrid, the organization of former, democratically elected presidents and prime ministers. He is Chairman of the Global High-level Panel on Water and Peace and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Global Fairness Initiative, a Washington-based non-governmental organization dedicated to economic and social development projects in developing countries. He is also a visiting professor at the Columbia University School of Law, New York.

Further details about Mr. Türk's career are available in the enclosed biography (see enclosure).

I am convinced that Mr. Türk is an eminently qualified candidate for the post of United Nations Secretary-General. Given his professional background and vast experience, he would significantly contribute to the work of the United Nations in these challenging times, which require comprehensive dedication to all elements of the global mission of the United Nations.

I thank you for all your endeavours to set in motion the selection and appointment process for the next United Nations Secretary-General in accordance with the provisions of Article 97 of the Charter of the United Nations, guided by the

principles of transparency and inclusivity and steered by the goal to appoint the best possible candidate for this position of great importance.

I should be grateful if this candidature would be brought to the attention of all United Nations Member States.

(*Signed*) Karl **Erjavec**
Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Enclosure

Danilo Türk

Education and academic career

Danilo Türk was born on 19 February 1952 in Maribor, Slovenia, where he completed primary and secondary education. Having graduated from the Faculty of Law of the University of Ljubljana, Slovenia, in 1975, he entered the University of Belgrade, Serbia, where he received his Master's Degree in Law in 1978. He then returned to Ljubljana and began teaching international law at the Faculty of Law. During this time, his work was primarily focused on the issues of national minorities. In 1982, he received a PhD from the Faculty of Law in Ljubljana for his doctoral thesis entitled "The principle of non-intervention in international relations and in international law".

Mr. Türk pursued his academic career at the Faculty of Law, University of Ljubljana, becoming assistant professor in 1982, then associate professor in 1987, and finally full professor of international law in 1995. From 1983 to 1992, he headed the University's Institute of International Law and International Relations. During this period, he focused on research work and teaching, as well as on the efforts to promote human rights protection.

Human rights activities

Drawing on his research work and experience, in 1987, Mr. Türk put forward the initiative to create the Council for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of Slovenia, an independent body that laid the foundations for the subsequent legislative work and advocacy for human rights in Slovenia. The Council was established in early 1988, and Mr. Türk was appointed its Vice-President. In 1991, he drafted the chapter on human rights for the Constitution of the newly independent Republic of Slovenia.

The beginnings of his international engagement in the field of human rights can be traced back to his student days in the mid-1970s. Since 1975, he worked closely with Amnesty International and advised in cases involving human rights violations in the former Yugoslavia.

In 1982, he became a member of the United Nations Working Group of Experts on the Right to Development. In 1985, he drafted the text of the Declaration on the Right to Development, which was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1986.

From 1984 to 1992, he served as an independent expert on the United Nations Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. In this framework, he prepared a report on the right to freedom of opinion and expression and a series of reports on the realization of economic, social and cultural rights. In 1990, he was Chairman of the Subcommission.

Several years later, he was elected to the United Nations Human Rights Committee, established under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and served as a member from 1996 to 1998.

Diplomatic career

After Slovenia's declaration of independence in June 1991, Mr. Türk took on an active role in the country's diplomatic activities. In July and August 1991, Slovenia's then Foreign Minister authorized him to represent the country, which at that time had not yet achieved worldwide recognition, in contacts with representatives of the United Nations, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Council of Europe in Geneva. From September 1991 to August 1992, he was a member of the Slovenian delegation at the Conference on Yugoslavia. On behalf of Slovenia, he drafted a number of memorandums for the Conference's Arbitration Commission, known as the Badinter Commission, whose advisory opinions defined the legal framework for State succession to the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

In August 1992, Mr. Türk was appointed Slovenia's first ambassador to the United Nations in New York. He set up the Slovenian Permanent Mission to the United Nations and developed a system of activities within the United Nations General Assembly, with particular emphasis on political and security issues, as well as human rights and humanitarian assistance.

From 1996 to 1997, he successfully led Slovenia's campaign for non-permanent membership in the United Nations Security Council. Subsequently, he served as the country's representative on the Security Council (1998-1999). During that period, he dealt with the issues of Kosovo, Iraq, Libya, East Timor, Angola, Sierra Leone and Congo, among others. He also chaired the Security Council's Sanctions Committee on Libya (Lockerbie). Furthermore, he presided over the United Nations Security Council in August 1998 and November 1999. At that time, the crises in Iraq, Kosovo, Sierra Leone and East Timor were particularly intense.

Assistant Secretary-General

Following the successful conclusion of Slovenia's term as non-permanent member of the Security Council, United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan appointed Mr. Türk Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs.

For over five years, his tasks at United Nations Headquarters focused on analytical and advisory activities concerning crisis situations around the world, including the Balkans, particularly Kosovo and Macedonia, Palestine, Lebanon, Afghanistan, Iraq, Myanmar, North Korea, East Timor, Colombia, Haiti and Venezuela.

As Assistant Secretary-General, he was also involved in a number of the Organization's projects, with particular focus on the strengthening of the United Nations activities for the prevention of armed conflicts, United Nations participation in the activities of newly emerged and restored democracies, cooperation with the Community of Democracies, and the preparation of reports on the responsibility to protect.

He was also actively engaged in reform activities, particularly those leading to the creation of the United Nations Human Rights Council in 2006.

President of the Republic of Slovenia

Having spent 13 years in New York, Mr. Türk returned to Slovenia in the summer of 2005. He resumed teaching international law and related subjects at the Faculty of Law of the University of Ljubljana. From May 2006 to December 2007, he served as the Faculty's Vice-Dean.

Mr. Türk has published over 100 articles in various law journals and three books. His latest work, entitled *The Foundations in International Law*, was published in 2007 (in Slovene) and has been translated into Hungarian, Czech and Russian. The second, expanded edition was published in 2015.

On 11 November 2007, he was elected the third President of the Republic of Slovenia and was inaugurated on 22 December 2007. He concluded his five-year term of office on 22 December 2012.

Post-presidential career

Currently, Mr. Türk enjoys the status of former President of the Republic of Slovenia. He is a member of the Club de Madrid, a non-governmental organization of former, democratically elected Heads of State and Government.

Since 2014, he has been the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Global Fairness Initiative, a Washington-based non-governmental organization devoted to innovative projects fostering greater fairness in development and overcoming poverty.

On 16 November 2015, he was appointed Chairman of the newly established Global High-level Panel on Water and Peace.

Mr. Türk is also emeritus professor of law at the University of Ljubljana, visiting professor of law at Columbia Law School in New York and non-resident senior fellow of the Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies, Renmin University of China, in Beijing.

Languages

In addition to Slovene, his mother tongue, Dr Türk speaks English, French and Serbo-Croatian.

Orders and decorations

- Knight Grand Cross, Most Honourable Order of the Bath, United Kingdom (2008)
- Grand Cross with Diamonds, Order of the Sun of Peru (2008)
- Commander, First Class, Order of the White Rose of Finland, Finland (2010)
- Knight Grand Cross, Order of Saint-Charles, Monaco (2011)
- Knight Grand Cross with Cordon, Order of Merit of the Italian Republic, Italy (2011)
- Grand Star, Decoration of Honour for Services to the Republic of Austria, (2011)
- Grand Cross, Royal Norwegian Order of St Olav, Norway (2011)
- Kt Grand Cross, Order of the Falcon, Iceland (2011)

Awards and prizes

- Gold medal, Széchenyi Scientific Society, Hungary (2008)
- Arthur J. Goldberg Award, Touro Law College, United States of America (2008)
- Honorary Professor of the Academy of Public Administration, Astana, Kazakhstan (2009)
- Ilyas Afandiyev International Prize, Azerbaijan (2010)
- Honorary Doctorate, University of Szeged, Hungary (2010)
- Honorary Doctorate, V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University, Ukraine (2011)
- Honorary Doctorate, Moscow State Institute for International Relations, Russian Federation (2013)
- Honorary Doctorate, Corvinus University, Budapest, Hungary (2015)

Initiatives and projects

In 2009, Mr. Türk launched a project aimed at providing rehabilitation for child victims of armed conflict in the Gaza Strip. In this context, he has funded and organized rehabilitation for 120 children from the Gaza Strip. Furthermore, in 2010, he founded Let Them Dream — Danilo Türk Foundation, which is devoted to providing assistance to children who have been victims of violence.